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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
CLOUDY.  
Barometer 29.77.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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August 27, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 82  
Humidity 85 87

August 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 88  
Humidity 81 68.

S031 日一廿月七

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1918.

二拜禮 號七廿月八年英港香

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### BRITISH SUCCESSES CONTINUE.

#### CAVALRY AND PATROLS ENTER BAPAUME.

##### OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS CAPTURED.

London, August 25.  
The whole French press emphasises the importance of the success gained yesterday by the British Armies. The newspaper, *Out*, reads:—"When one realises the difficulties encountered by the British Government since the beginning of this war in organising and recruiting, one is all the more struck by the result obtained. In April last, German Headquarters declared the force value of the British Army was finished for ever, but Great Britain has reformed her divisions one by one, and, resolutely entering the battle on August 8, they dealt the common enemy terrible blows. The energetic Command, and the skilled General Headquarters Staff are conducting remarkable operations carrying a brilliant victory. It is for the French a particularly happy occasion loudly to proclaim their profound admiration in the presence of so much bravery, tenacity and generosity."

##### Suspicious of Alsace-Lorraine Soldiers.

A Havas message states that evidence of a German suspicion of soldiers, who, being Alsacians and Lorrainers regard themselves as French, appears in a secret order to the Forty-Second Division, which recently came into the possession of the French. It reports that in the Crown Prince's Army Alsacians and Lorrainers shall on no pretext be employed in the first line and reads:—"Regiments will be entirely responsible for the loyalty of those Alsacians and Lorrainers who are retained in the first line."

##### Bapaume Entered.

British cavalry and reconnoitring patrols entered Bapaume on the morning of the 25th inst.

##### German Distortion.

London, August 25.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the astonishing length to which the Germans are going to disguise the real military situation from the people is revealed in the latest semi-official account of the fighting in France, which asserts that the Anglo-French on the 23rd inst. continued with fresh forces their offensive despite the "defeat" of the previous day.

##### German Accounts.

A German wireless official message states:—"Strong English forces, led by tanks, advancing between Neville and St. Leger, collapsed. Our posts at St. Leger withdrew to the east of the village."

Strong attacks initiated by numerous tanks against Bapaume collapsed. We threw back the enemy beyond Pziesers.

The enemy six times stormed against the Middle front east of Albert to the Somme. We threw him back to La Boisselle and over the Albert Bray Road. Our projecting lines were here withdrawn during the night.

Our night-fliers on Saturday dropped seventy-five tons of bombs on camps and railway stations.

A German evening official communique states:—"Heavy attacks on both sides of Bapaume failed."

##### The British Advance.

London, August 26.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"Hostile opposition increased to-day with the arrival of German reinforcements. Many counter-attacks at different points were broken down with loss under our fire. Our troops, nevertheless, fought their way forward with great gallantry, and, overcoming resistance, further progressed, taking many prisoners."

On the northern bank of the Somme, the Australians, by a successful attack in the early morning, carried the enemy's position on high ground to the east of Bray, while on their left London and East Country Divisions continued to advance in the direction of Carnoy and have taken Mametz. The Welsh captured Mametz Wood.

In the centre of our attack, we crossed the Albert-Bapaume Road along its whole length south of Bapaume and captured Martinpuich, La Sars and La Barque.

##### Real Offensive Yet to Come.

London, August 26.  
"Wonderful" is the adjective, applied to the successes of the week-end, which have evoked the enthusiastic comment of experts in Paris and London. Marshal Foch's activity, now the change has come, is described as so incessant and tremendous that it is difficult for observers to keep pace with him.

At the same time, great admiration is expressed at the tactics of Generals Byng and Rawlinson, who have skillfully avoided a frontal attack whenever they have encountered powerful positions, but by attacking less formidable positions on either side have transformed dangerous centres of resistance into fresh salients to be later reduced by envelopment. It is pointed out that the extreme wings, commanded respectively by General Horne and General Gouraud, have not yet been engaged, and the opinion is expressed that the real offensive is probably still to come.

##### More French Praise.

London, August 26.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the brilliant British successes are warmly tributed in the French press. *L'Heure* says the High Command bases great hopes on the British Army, and the latest news from the front shows that these hopes will not be disappointed. *Le Journal*, declaring that it was again the British who had the honours of the day, says they obliged the German Staff to admit defeat. M. Marcel Hutin, in the *Echo de Paris*, emphasises that the British advanced by local thrusts which made considerable breaches in the German lines. That the enemy was unable to thwart this audacious manoeuvre proves the tremendous superiority which the Allies have gained over the Germans. Lieut. Col. Fabry, writing in the *Cui* pays a tribute to the feat of raising and organising the British Army and to the conception and execution of the attacks of the last three days. He says we must praise unreservedly in addition to the British High Command and Staff, their valiant Divisions, who have overcome an enemy determined to defend the ground step by step. It is purely a British victory.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### ADRIATIC AIR RAIDS.

#### Good Work by Allies.

London, August 25.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, there has been considerable naval air-raiding during the past few days on military works and Adriatic towns. American airmen have now joined the Anglo-Italian and have assisted in bombing Pola. The Italians twice bombed Darsazzo on the same day. The British continue to vigorously attack Cattaro and there are signs of great damage everywhere. Austrian raids include one on Venice on the 21st inst. when thirty bombs were dropped and one person killed and seven injured, and an ineffective raid on Ravenna on the 23rd inst.

### THE CUNARD LINE.

#### Taking Over T. K. K. Passenger Agency.

London, August 26.  
The Cunard line has arranged to take over the general passenger agency of the Japanese steamship Company, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

### THE ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, August 25.  
An Italian official message states:—"In Albania there has been considerable fighting in the Semiti region. We repulsed with severe losses large forces repeatedly attacking north of Fiers."

### MORE AERIAL RAIDS.

London, August 25.  
The Air Ministry reports:—"Aeroplanes to-day successfully attacked an aerodrome, railway stations at Battenbourg and Luxemburg. Excellent results were obtained from the bombing of the railway stations."

### AMERICAN LOANS TO ALLIES.

London, August 25.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Treasury announces that the United States since its entry into the war has loaned the Allies \$1,218,000,000. This is apart from the credits established of \$869,000,000 to Great Britain, \$413,000,000 to France, \$152,000,000 to Italy and \$104,000,000 to other Allies.

### FUTILITY OF SUBMARINISM.

London, August 25.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Acting Naval Secretary, Rear-Admiral Palmer, states that the success of attempts of submarines operating in American waters to interfere with the transport of troops and supplies is shown from the fact that not a single day's delay has occurred in the despatch of men and material. No transport bound for Europe has been sunk or even attacked while in American waters, and embarkation reached a maximum during the submarine's greatest activity.

### THE ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, August 26.  
An Austrian wireless official message states:—"We captured a bridgehead north of Fiers and crossed the Semiti."

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE WAR IN THE AIR.

London, Aug. 24.  
The Air Ministry reports:—"We dropped eight tons of bombs on Thursday night on aerodromes at Foldersweiler and Aflang. Several large sheds and hangars were attacked, also chemical works at Saarbrueck with excellent results. Fires and explosions were caused. Three of our machines are missing. We bombed on Friday an aerodrome at Buhl and the railway junction at Treves. Several bursts were observed on the station and railway. All returned."

Despite thunderstorms we last night raided an aerodrome and railway junction at Enrange and caused a fire and considerable damage.

Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—"Our low fliers constantly machine-gunned and bombed the German infantry, and their wagons and guns, throwing them into confusion. Also, in co-operation with tanks, they silenced enemy batteries which were impeding the advance. We raided an aerodrome at Cantin and set on fire several hangars. We machine-gunned troops and transport in the vicinity. We shot down one enemy machine. All ours returned. A total of twenty-six tons of bombs were dropped during the day. We destroyed fourteen machines and drove down three others uncontrollable. Four of ours are missing. We dropped five tons of bombs during the night."

During the last fortnight 338 German aeroplanes have been brought down and 134 driven down uncontrollable. Thirty-one balloons were shot down, 494 tons of bombs were dropped.

### THE "LUSITANIA" MURDERER.

Paris, Aug. 24.  
The British steamer *Bandy*, with French troops, was torpedoed between Malta and Sicily, without casualties. The attacking submarine was sunk by escorting patrols by means of gunfire and grenades. Seven out of the submarine's crew of sixty-five were rescued, including the Commander, who attempted suicide. The Commander declared that his submarine sunk the *Lusitania*. The *Bandy* was subsequently dry-docked.

### PERUVIANS ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

Lima, Aug. 24.  
The Peruvian garrison at Ancon mutinied demanding immediate declaration of war on Germany, transfer of the interned German ship to the United States and despatch of Peruvian troops to France.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### CONTINUED BRITISH SUCCESSES.

#### Germans Given No Respite.

London, Aug. 25.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"There has been continuous fighting on the battle front northward of the Somme since early morning. We are pressing the enemy hard everywhere allowing him no respite. We have progressed on the whole front of our attack despite the arrival of considerable hostile reinforcements. Numbers of prisoners and quantities of material of every description have fallen into our hands. The Australians shortly after midnight, attacking along the north bank of the Somme, captured Bray-sur-Somme, securing a number of prisoners. Continuing the advance with great skill and initiative they carried the enemy's positions in this neighbourhood. On their left London and East Country troops made further progress at night along the high ground south-eastward of Albert, capturing several hundred. On the right centre Welsh and North Country troops advanced over the old Somme 1916 battle-field about La Boisselle, Ovillers, Mouquet Farm, Thiepval and Grandcourt. We captured all these strongly defended localities in the face of determined resistance imprisoning over two thousand. Our troops are again astride the Thiepval Ridge and advancing eastwards."

On the left centre the East Lancs were heavily engaged all day about Miraumont, where the enemy held out with great stubbornness until the village was gradually outflanked by our advancing columns. Northwards of the village a New Zealand division in the centre of attack struck in the direction of Bapaume. Advancing with irresistible dash and determination it carried the defences of Loupart Wood, imprisoning four hundred. Pressing forward with great gallantry it captured Grevillers and Biefvillers and reached Avesnes-les-Bapaume on the outskirts of Bapaume. On the flanks of this attack the English took possession of Ires and advanced in the direction of Sapignies, overcoming strong resistance at Ires and eastward of Bibicourt. On the left of the battle-front English and Scottish divisions and Guards are fighting on the front Mory-Croiselles-Neuville Vitasse, and have captured Saint Leger, Henin-sur-Cojeul and the hill eastward of the latter. Our captures cannot yet be estimated. On the remainder of the British front successful local actions occurred. North of the Scarpe we captured a section of German front-line north-eastward of Fampoux. North of the La Bassée Canal we captured the old British front-line eastward and north-eastward of Givenchy and progressed into the German positions. We secured all our objectives, with sixty prisoners. Our patrols occupied Deufberg during the night, where a number of German dead were found. We advanced the line in the morning on a mile front northward of Bailloul, imprisoning fifty. Our artillery crushed the enemy counter-attack."

#### Still Progressing.

London, Aug. 25.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"Our attack northward of the Somme continues. We held the road from Albert to Bapaume as far as the outskirts of Le Sars. We captured Contalmaison, Warlencourt and Escaourt. Northward of Bapaume we have taken Sapignies and Behagnies. The number of prisoners taken by the Third and Fourth Armies on the battle-front since the morning of August 21 now exceeds 1,700. A counter-attack against our positions recently gained northward of Bailloul broke down."

#### The German Viewpoint.

Amsterdam, Aug. 25.  
The German War Minister, von Stein, in an interview in the "Morgenpost" admits that the Germans have recently "suffered some setbacks, even a reverse. Such occasional failures are a serious warning to the hinterland and show that the war is not yet ended. All strength is necessary in order to reach a successful conclusion."

#### More French Progress.

London, Aug. 25.  
A French communique states:—"Between the Ailette and the Aisne we progressed south of Crecy-en-Mont and took a hundred prisoners. The Americans west of Fismes carried their lines to the Soissons-Reims road on a front of eight hundred metres. Quiet prevails elsewhere. Nine German aeroplanes were killed on August 23 and one balloon set afire. A later French communique states:—"An enemy coup-de-main north of Roye only resulted in our imprisoning twenty. There was a fairly violent bombardment in the region of Beauvais. Between the Ailette and Aisne we increased our advance east of Bagneux. On the right of the Meuse and in Woivreux our patrols brought back prisoners, including Austro-Hungarians."

#### Austrian Gunners Captured.

Paris, Aug. 25.  
A Havas message says:—"On the British front the presence of Austrian batteries is confirmed by the capture of an officer and four Austrian gunners."

#### America's Contribution.

Washington, Aug. 25.  
General March announces that over one and a half million American troops have embarked. The shipping situation has improved.

### JAPANESE RICE RIOTS CONTINUE.

London, Aug. 25.  
The "Times" correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on 19th August, reports that the rice riots continue in the provinces. The resignation of the Cabinet is considered likely.

### GERMANY AND SPAIN.

Amsterdam, Aug. 25.  
A Berlin official message says that Germany has vigorously protested against Spain's intention to replace sunken Spanish tonnage by interned German ships. Negotiations are proceeding.

### U. S. STEAMERS TORPEDOED.

Washington, Aug. 24.  
The Navy Department announces that a German submarine sank in foreign waters the following American steamships: Westbridge (5,600 tons), Cubore (7,117 tons), and the chartered cargo transport *Jacobson*.  
(Continued on page 5.)

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

### CHINESE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

London, August 25.  
Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., in a report commenting on the reported Chinese proposal to create a gold dollar containing .752318 scruple, says the weight works out at 31.956 pence per dollar. The Mexican dollar commonly used in China is at present only worth 41.89, therefore the selection of such a sterling value for the proposed gold dollar is not immediately evident. It is possible that the idea is that the dollars count as 7 1/2 to the sovereign, or in other words to figure as double roubles.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 25.  
There is little doing in the silver market, but it is steady.

### THE FRENCH SOLDIER.

What the Assault Troops Carry.

The equipment of the infantryman has necessarily undergone marked changes. In the war of movement, for which the French and other armies were prepared, the requirements are altogether different than for the stagnant war of the trenches with the occasional quick dash into enemy positions.

The *tenue d'assaut* or equipment for attacking troops at present comprises: Usual campaign uniform, without knapsack; tent cloth worn crosswise; shoe covers rolled with tent cloth; trench tool worn on the belt, and sometimes two tools; an ordinary pouch hanging on a shoulder strap and containing food, and a second, reinforced pouch for grenades and explosives; a two-liter canteen and a supplementary canteen of one-liter capacity for brandy; gas mask slung in front between cartridge cases, within convenient reach of the hands, and a second mask if possible; two to five bags to be filled with sand and used in organising positions, attached to tent cloth; signal fires or rockets; drinking cup and spoon carried in the pouch for grenades; first aid packet; individual notebook; identification tag, one carried at the neck and the other on a bracelet; food for regular use and emergency rations; and 120 cartridges and five grenades—three of the hand type and two of the rifle type.

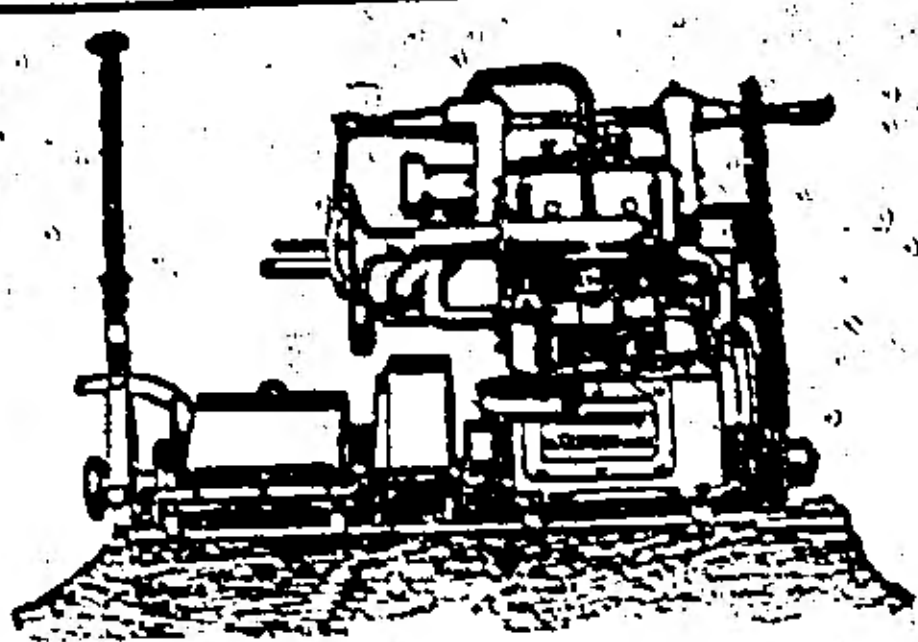
It would be quite unfair and erroneous in the extreme to give all the credit to the infantry for the present efficiency of the French army. For other branches of the service, such as the artillery and aviation in particular, have certainly kept pace with the infantry. Indeed, the generally known fact that France is recognised as the leading nation in artillery of all calibres is proof enough that much of the brilliant French attacks and stubborn defensive actions have been due to that arm.

A modern attack is a strange sight. There is little of the dash of former warfare. The artillery places a moving barrage fire in front of the infantry waves which follow it closely over. No Man's Land, at a walking gait. The detonations of the wall of shells produce a rolling thunderous chorus, with a deeper, organ-like accompaniment in the distance from the guns themselves. To this is added the staccato notes of the wicked machine guns and rifles and automatic rifles, and the sharp reports of bursting grenades.

Artillery most assuredly plays an important part in any battle of to-day; but it requires a skilled infantry to make the most of the devastating effects of thousands of shells.—*Scientific American*.



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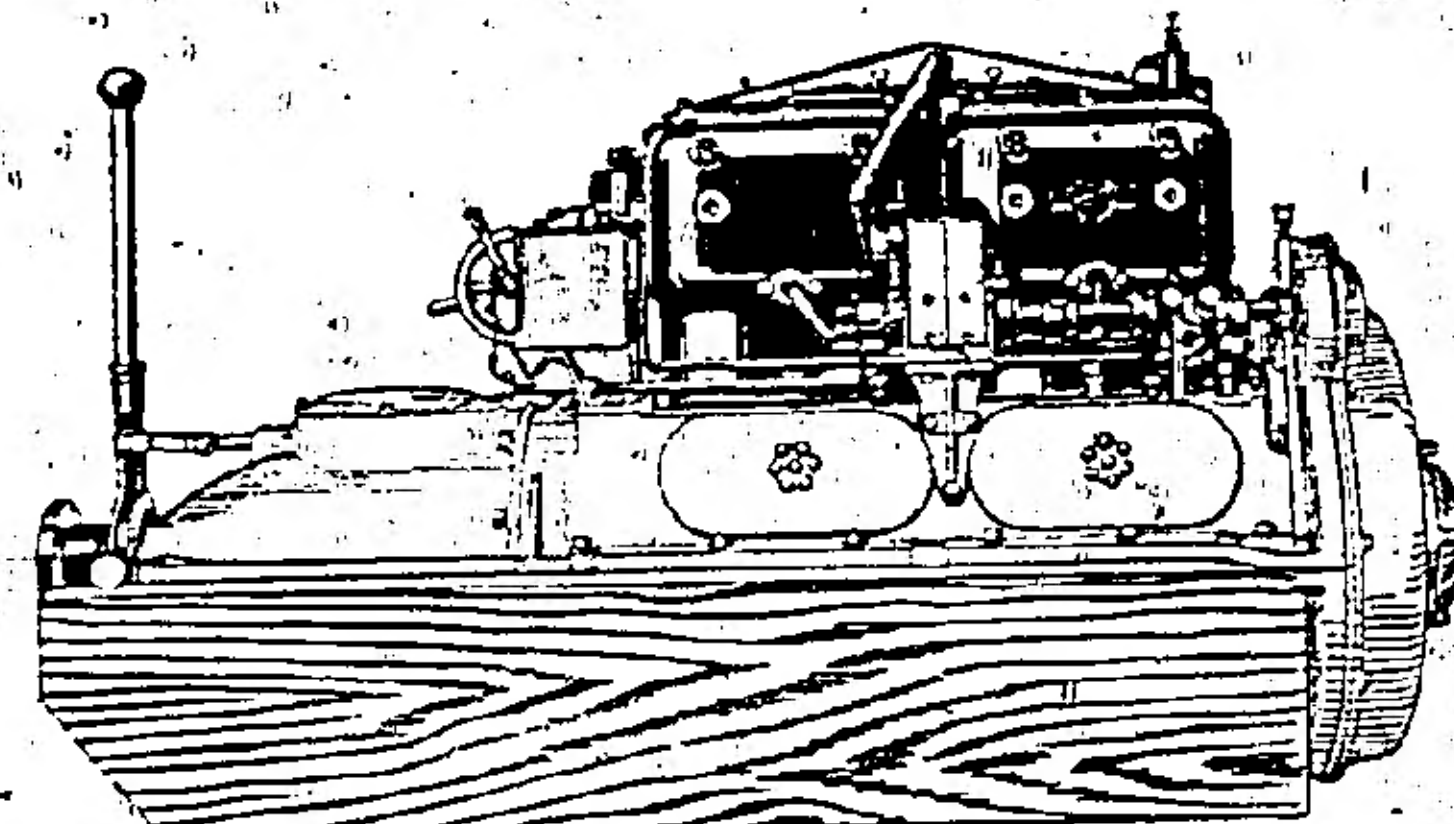
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## GENERAL NEWS.

Germans and Clean Linen.  
Amsterdam, June 25.—There  
are people in Germany who put on  
a clean boiled shirt and a collar;  
and sometimes two collars, each  
day, while the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*.  
"If they want to ruin their  
linen by overwashing, that is their  
affair," it continues, "but we say  
it is a waste of valuable starch,  
and it cheats others out of their  
just share, because laundries are  
everywhere apt to favour their  
best customers."

### Population of the French Cities.

The Paris *Matin* reports that  
the population of Marseilles has  
increased from 800,000 to 947,-  
000 between 1914 and 1918, of  
Lyons from 530,000 to 740,000,  
of Bordeaux from 261,678 to 325,-  
000, of Toulouse from 150,000 to  
210,000, and the smaller cities  
correspondingly. This increase  
is ascribed to new munitions  
enterprises, to influx of foreign  
workmen, and to arrival of re-  
fugees from the war.

### United States Flag Law.

Chicago, July 19.—E. R.  
Lewis, president of the American  
Flag Day Association, in a letter  
to President Wilson to day, pro-  
tests against the use by Govern-  
ment officials of the American  
flag as a back-ground in poster  
designs. In his letter Mr. Lewis  
declares that posters of the Food  
Administration are direct viola-  
tions, not only the Illinois Flag  
law, but of the laws of thirty-  
eight other States and four  
Territories.

### British Soldiers Hoe Site of Roman Camp.

London, July 2.—Within the  
thick rock and earth walls of an  
outermost rampart of the ancient  
Roman Empire, British soldiers  
are doing duty to-day with hoes  
instead of with swords. The  
walls and trenches are virtually  
intact and on the ground of the  
circular camp, or fort, undisturbed  
since the Roman occupation,  
vegetables are growing to help  
feed the armies of the Allies.  
The old fort is on a high wooded  
hill on the estate of Lord Clifford  
about twelve miles from Torquay,  
Devonshire.

### Thousands Ill in Germany.

Amsterdam, July 13.—The  
illness from which thousands of  
persons in German industrial  
districts are suffering, and which  
has been described as Spanish  
influenza, is really an illness  
due to the hunger and consequent  
exhaustion, the *Telegraaf* says  
it has learned. In various  
industrial towns in Westphalia  
and the Rhine provinces,  
the newspaper reports, many  
deaths are occurring daily, and  
the hospitals are full of patients  
suffering with this malady. The  
German potato ration, the news-  
paper adds, has been reduced to  
between one and one-half and two  
kilograms weekly per person, and  
the new potato crop has not yet  
been distributed. In consequence  
of the situation brought about by  
undernourishment and sickness,  
it is stated, various branches of  
German industry are being con-  
siderably hampered in their work.

### Reaction in Philippines.

There is no more important  
place in which America can  
produce a model for the Far East  
than the Philippines, according  
to Bishop William Bart, who has  
just returned to America from a  
tour of the Orient in connection  
with the World Centenary  
celebration of the Methodist  
Episcopal Church. "I went  
there with special interest, as I  
wanted to see what changes had  
taken place since the United  
States was in possession of  
things," said Bishop Bart.  
"The first few days I  
was delighted and felt proud of  
what the United States had done,  
and I said more than once, 'What  
a model this will be for the whole  
East to have just this sample of  
what can be done'. After a while  
I began to realize that the re-  
actionary forces are coming back  
and I had concluded, much to my  
regret, that the Philippines Islands  
to-day represent a state of arrest-  
ed development. It is fair to say  
that those who are enthusiastic  
for the Philippines' independence  
have begun to realize that it has  
gone a little too fast, and that  
they were not ready for such  
heavy responsibilities."



## GENERAL NEWS.

## A French Reception.

It is dangerous for a German to enter the French Settlement at Shanghai. The other day a French policeman saw a man riding in a motor-car who bore a strong resemblance to the typical Teuton. He stopped the car and took the rider to the police station, where he was identified as Mr. G. M. Barthel, who was merely taking a joy-ride and had no permission to enter the French Settlement. He was ordered to put up \$500 bail before being released, and when the case was called the following morning, the accused failing to respond the bail was promptly forfeited.

## How to Win the War.

Another way to win the war is proposed by Dr. Sheldon Leavitt, President of the National Optimistic League, with headquarters at Chicago. Dr. Leavitt, who is a "Mental Scientist" and a "Holy Emotionalist," expects to enroll 20,000,000 persons in his League. Twice a day these 20,000,000 optimists, at given hours, are to concentrate their minds on the war, grit their teeth, stamp their feet and simultaneously mentally electrocute the enemy. The form of "prayer" is: "I call down upon the German Government disaster, catastrophe, ruin, disease, pestilence, annihilation, and the plague." Dr. Leavitt does not suppose the German Army will at once lay down their arms, but he thinks that this mental wave of hate twice a day will make it easier for the Allies to win.

## A Startling Experience.

Mr. J. B. Fletcher, British Consul at Haiphong and Pakhoi, had a startling experience recently on a voyage between Haiphong and Pakhoi. Off the coast of Tonkin a man, woman and a young and pretty girl came on board from a small boat. Mr. Fletcher learned that the young girl had been kidnapped and was to be sold to a brothel in China. Unfortunately he somehow betrayed the fact that he knew, and the girl was murdered the same night, her body being chopped up and thrown overboard. On hearing the threats of murder Mr. Fletcher believed they were aimed at himself, as very possibly they were, and he barricaded himself in his cabin. It was while there that he heard the screams of the victim when she was being killed. Mr. Fletcher, it is stated in the *Courier d'Haiphong*, was back in that port at the beginning of last month as a witness in the case. All the persons concerned were arrested with the exception of the woman.

## Usefulness of Swimming.

The usefulness of a practical knowledge of swimming was never better shown than in the sinking of the army transport, *President Lincoln* when, after seeing that the sick and paralyzed soldiers were safely in a boat, 700 men dived into the sea and swam to the lifeboats and rafts which they had previously lowered. It was a striking scene. A correspondent says: "When all boats and rafts were overboard, the old *Atlantic* was a strange sight. More than 700 men made as many splashes, and an instant later 700 heads bobbed up and 700 bodies began clambering on rafts and into the boats." The fact these men could swim made it possible to launch the boats and rafts empty, thereby avoiding the possibility of any of them capsizing from an overload, as so often happens. It is, of course, easier and quicker to launch boats that are not crowded with people. Many lives could be saved if swimming was a general accomplishment, as all but the weak, the sick and the women and children could follow the example set by the able 700 swimmers of the *President Lincoln*.

## NOTICES.

## PIANOS

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## GENERAL NEWS.

## Trench Fever

The researches of a Committee of investigators from the British and American Expeditionary Forces show that the bacillus of trench fever has not yet been found, but that the louse has been proved to be the cause of the spread of this disease. Trench fever and scabies have been the cause of more sickness among the troops in France than any other two diseases.

## Gas From Wood.

Gas from wood is the latest scientific triumph which we are promised, largely by the way, as a result of the war. A plant was laid down some years ago in Persia with a capacity of 4,000 cubic metres per twenty-four hours, and was designed to use lignite found in the district as fuel. Through the coal crisis in Italy the Director found it necessary to distil this lignite instead of coal, and finally to fall back upon oak wood. The results have been surprisingly satisfactory; after a slight adjustment of their burners the gas consumers of Persia found no larger quantity of wood-gas was required than of coal-gas, and the lighting properties were good. The by-products of tar and charcoal are extensive, and use, of course, found for these in the ordinary way. The yield of gas is about thirty cubic metres per 100 kg. of wood distilled, and the daily production per retort attains 350 cubic metres. What next will the war teach us to use?

## SPECIALS' LONGER BEAT.

Exempted Men to Work More Hours a Week.

An important new Order effecting special constables has been recently issued at Home. A number of men will be called up for military service, and others, who are now of military age, and who are now of military age, and who are now of military age, will be called upon to put in extra hours of duty. It is recognized that the claims of the Army must first be met, and it is understood that no men under 51 will be accepted as specials until the requirements of the military authorities have been filled.

Grandfather as Recruit. Father of 12 and grandfather of two is the family record of a Liverpool man, aged 44, who has just joined the Army. A correspondent writing to the *Liverpool Echo* says that of the 12 boys are living, the two eldest (boys) are in khaki, the third (a daughter) is at aircraft work, and the remaining six are not yet eligible.

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## NOTICES.

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## M.P.'S WIFE AND GERMAN PRISONERS.

Visits at Wakefield Camp.

A general Court-martial was held at Pontefract Barracks recently in which the Quarter-master at the Left House Park (Wakefield) Internment Camp, Lieutenant Albert Canning, was charged with conduct alleged to be prejudicial to good order and military discipline at the camp and with disobeying the commandant of the camp, Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Haines.

The evidence given by the commandant was to the effect that a discussion arose at the officers' mess on May 18 on the subject of the visits of Mrs. Leverton Harris, wife of the member of Parliament, to Baron Leopold von Plessen. Mr. Canning said to him, "You have only to be a baron in this camp to get preferential treatment." The witness said, "By whom?" and Mr. Canning replied, "By you; you are always breaking the regulations."

Mr. Arthur Willey, for the defence, said it is a fact that in regard to these ladies' visits to Baron von Plessen and in regard to two other prisoners, apparently of the German aristocracy, that they got special permits from the Home Office to visit these men?—Who are the people?

Mr. Willey, Baron von Plessen and two others. Were these men allowed to be visited by ladies under special Home Office

orders?—Yes. These orders came before I took command of the camp.

The witness added that he had hunted high and low for the orders, but had been unable to find them. Mrs. Leverton Harris came to visit Baron von Plessen with a special order.

Was it a special order from the Home Office?—No.

The witness described how the Home Office had written to him: "This lady is the wife of an M.P. and has applied for special facilities to the effect that she is not supervised during her visit to Baron von Plessen. She wishes to see him alone." The witness refused to grant this permission. These visits of special privilege were granted to the Baron after he had been discovered with a tunnel out of his hut trying to escape.

It was further stated that the War Office had been informed of the visits of Mrs. Leverton Harris, who was alleged to have taken parcels containing contraband goods to the prisoner. Visits without being authorized had also been paid to Count Metternich and Count Nettenblad.

The defendant was found Not Guilty, and was acquitted on all charges.

7,000,000 Letters Sent Home by U.S. Soldiers in France.

More than 7,000,000 letters from American soldiers in France have been received at Atlantic ports since July 29, and the Post Office Department announced that every one was started to its destination within 24 hours of its arrival.

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO. LADIES' DEPT. SALE

August 28th to September 7th.

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## NOTICES.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

To the Justices of the Peace of the Colony of Hongkong, Gentlemen:

It is my intention to stand for the vacancy on the Legislative Council to represent the Justices of the Peace during the two months' absence of the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Mr. Andrew Forbes has proposed and Mr. Evan Ormiston has seconded my nomination.

If I am elected, I will do the best I can in the interests of the Colony—the Commercial Community of which I have been associated with for the past twenty years.

I have the Honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. R. LOWE.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1918.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

### BIRTH.

CLARK.—On May 26, at 83, Manchester Road, Southport, the wife (nee Bedwell) of Lieut. Jasper Clark, A. and S.H., of a daughter.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1918.

### THE SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

There is no getting away from the fact that one of the most important factors which will contribute to the victory of the Allies in a efficiency of ships for the transport of war material and to supply their peoples with food. Having in view the tremendous importance of keeping our shipping up to its full complement, it is extremely satisfactory, looking at the question from a general standpoint, to notice that everything is tending towards a solution of the problem which, during the four years of war, has presented so many difficulties. All things go to show that the question is being dealt with in a thoroughly capable manner, all parties concerned having come to a realization of the great need existing for more and more tonnage. In spite of the fact that the Allies' tonnage is very seriously depleted on account of the submarine campaign, we are able to show conclusively to-day that though we could wish the position to be better, there is no real cause for anxiety. Submarine warfare has been dealt a hard blow, and one from which it will not easily recover. We have ample evidence to demonstrate that this menace has been grappled with in such an effective manner as to be nothing short of wonderful, recent figures showing that we are sinking the Hun's under-sea craft at a quicker rate than they are being built. That is as gratifying a piece of news as anyone can wish for, and is a pretty concrete reply to those pessimists who despaired that we should ever be able to give enemy submarines their quietus.

Though it took many months for the brains and skill of some of the best men in England to evolve the scheme which has proved so successful in curtailing submarine activities, we can find for ourselves a little gratification in the knowledge that we have attained such a position that the menace can never again become so serious as it was in earlier days. But that we have not been content to rest on our laurels because this problem has been settled, is plainly evident from the fact that our output of tonnage is increasing by leaps and bounds, and gives every prospect of increasing still further. 'Shipyards have sprung up like mushrooms, existing yards have been greatly extended to meet the added call upon their resources and, last, but by no means least, the workers in those yards have worked with a will at tremendously high pressure. All this marvellous activity has been with the sole object of furnishing the Allies with more tonnage in order that they shall not go short of the necessities of war. That it has succeeded beyond the wildest dreams of a great many, no one will deny. What more proof could be wanted than that the industrial energy of the country is sounder now than it has ever been? The indisputable figures which can be brought forward showing the great strides which have been made in keeping our shipping up to strength, give no signs of exhaustion of the industries of England. On the contrary, they show as plainly as anything could do, that there is an abundance of reserve force which will be put to its fullest use to achieve the ultimate object in view.

What adds to our satisfaction is that this laudable activity is not merely confined to England alone, but is common throughout the Empire. In every place where there are shipyards and facilities for building ships we find that each is adding its quota, and, under these circumstances, no other result is possible than the one which becomes a more accomplished fact as each day goes by—the bringing up of our tonnage to the pre-war total. Everything points in the direction of the replacement overtaking our losses, but that time is not yet. Before we arrive at that stage we have further almost super-human efforts to make, but it is comforting to know that those efforts are possible and will be carried through to a successful issue. What we have done we can keep on doing until our purpose is achieved. This acceleration of the output of our merchant tonnage is serving a two-fold object. The need for it to-day is urgent, but we have not to forget that the need for it after the war will be almost as great. The post-war vision of adequate tonnage when peace is signed will be half the battle in firmly establishing ourselves in the trade markets which during the war have lain dormant. We shall require all the vessels we can get to carry our goods to these markets, and it will be of enormous benefit to us if we are in a position to carry British goods in British ships.

### Another Housing Comment.

One evening contemporary does not appear to altogether realize the pressing urgency of the housing problem in Hongkong, for it regards the recent discussions on the subject as being no advance on similar discussions which have occurred from time to time during the past ten years, thinks that the Government has done its part by facilitating various schemes, and is of opinion that the matter can be met by the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the delay in the carrying out of these schemes. That is by no means sufficient, in our opinion, for the whole problem needs to be thoroughly and boldly investigated. It is true that the question has continually cropped up during the past decade, but the situation has become intensely more acute during the past three or four years and is far more serious to-day than ever it was. Ten years ago the middle levels were almost exclusively inhabited by Europeans; to-day the situation is reversed. And that is the point that we have emphasized in our recent comments and which, in our opinion, supplies the reason for fresh and prompt action. The Government, with a duty upon it to see that all the necessary amenities of life are provided the public, should be conscious of this development and shape its energies towards solving the problem. It is not enough to enquire into embryonic schemes which have been talked about for years. The facts of the situation need close analysis by a specially-appointed Commission, this step to be followed by whatever method of housing provision is considered requisite to the circumstances.

When Senator McCumber said the other day that nothing short of planting the flag in Berlin would win the war, he was, possibly, merely indulging in a figure of speech, for it is hardly likely that the Hun will hold out so long as to make it necessary for the Allies to dig him out of his capital. Nevertheless the remark is a fair indication of the spirit of the Americans. They realize, as fully as the rest of the Allies realize, that until Germany is brought to her knees and surrenders unconditionally, the peace of the world can never be secure. The German military spirit has to be broken now, while we are in the fight, or we may as well have stood aloof at the outset and calmly watched the Hun impose his will on the world. Any other outcome of this terrible war would mean that the Allies had made the enormous sacrifice of valuable lives and material absolutely in vain. We are determined that this shall not be so, and the sooner Germany comes to know that we are not to be turned from our purpose, the better it will be for everyone.

### Peru Awakening.

There is some significance in the news to hand stating that a Peruvian guerrilla has manifested, demanding an immediate declaration of war against Germany and the despatch of troops to France. The incident, small in itself, reflects the growing enmity of the South American peoples against the foe of civilisation and their detestation of German methods of warfare. On the principle that every little helps, the adhesion of Peru to the Allied cause would be generally welcomed by the Entente Powers, but the moral effect of such a step would be even greater still. We believe that Army service in Peru is compulsory between the ages of twenty and fifty years, but that in practice the system followed is voluntary enlistment, with a ballot for filling vacancies. The peace strength of the little Republic is somewhere about 8,000 men and the war strength about three times that number. Apart from the military and moral side of any effort by Peru, we have to remember that the country is rich in mineral resources and that sugar and cotton are grown to a very large extent. More than that, Germany in pre-war days was a very large importer into this country, and if the Peruvians were to come into line with the Allies and follow the same economic policy after the war, another big foreign market would be lost to the Hun.

### DAY BY DAY.

IF THOU WILT BE BORNE WITH, BEAR ALSO WITH OTHERS.

**To-morrow's Anniversary.**  
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the Battle of Heligoland Bight.

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6.7/16d.

### Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.30 a.m. to-day:—"Cyclone or typhoon W. of the Northern Ladrones or Marianas Islands, moving W. N. W."

### The Colony's Health.

During last week there were notified eight cases of plague (six fatal), three of spotted fever (one fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence each of diphtheria and enteric. All the sufferers save in the diphtheria case (English) were Chinese. For the forty-eight hours ended yesterday there has been a clean bill of health.

### Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—A. D. Macdonald, \$100; Chan Sui Kai, \$100; Chin U Tin, \$100; Tee Yam Chi, \$100; Fung Ping Shen, \$100; Sin Shee Che, (A Pong) \$43; So Chok Chi, \$30.70; Kwok Yu Lim, \$10; Tang Chue Sze, \$10; H. R. W., \$15.

### A Snatcher.

A Chinese was charged on remand, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with snatching money from the person of a small Chinese girl. Inspector Sim prosecuted. The Chinese girl gave evidence to the effect that whilst she was buying some fruit at a stall, defendant came from behind and snatched a parcel containing some money. She raised a cry and defendant was arrested by a Chinese constable. His Worship sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour and 12 strokes of the birch.

### Dock Theft.

A Chinese fireman employed at the Taikoo Dock was charged at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with the theft of some copper pipes, the property of the Company. Inspector Angus said that in November, 1916, defendant was sentenced to one month's hard labour for stealing a watch at Shaokwan. In view of his previous record, Mr. Wolfe sentenced the defendant to two months' hard labour, and three hours' stocks at the Taikoo Dock gates on the last day.

### Trying to be Good.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with snatching a purse from another Chinese. The complainant and the constable gave evidence, and Inspector O'Sullivan tendered a record of the defendant's previous convictions. His Worship, addressing the defendant, said that he had four previous convictions against him. Defendant admitted this, but said that the Magistrate had told him to become a good man; so he was trying to be a good man now. (Laughter). His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

### Obstructions.

Several Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with causing an obstruction by leaving trucks in the public roads at Mongkok. Sgt. Grant said that on several occasions he took down the numbers of the trucks, which action was intended as a warning. When the coolies saw this, they took away the trucks. This sort of obstruction seemed to be a habit with the owners of the trucks and he was obliged to summon them. All the defendants pleaded guilty. His Worship imposed a fine of \$1 for each truck, and remarked that if this happened again, a heavier fine would be imposed.

### THE GYMKHANA CLUB.

#### Programme for Next Meeting.

The fourth Gymkhana Meeting of the season is to be held on September 28 at 3.45 p.m. (weather permitting). The programme is as follows:—

**Five Furlongs Race: Handicap.**—For all China Ponies in the Colony on 1st August, that have run in Hongkong and not won a race at Official Meetings, or Gymkhana since January 1st, 1918. Ladies' Nomination and similar Events are not considered as Races, winners of these events therefore being eligible unless otherwise disqualified. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

**Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$200. Distance.—One Mile.** For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 at 6 lb. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5 lb. extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffin allowed 5 lb. Entrance Fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$50.

**Class Handicap: A Class. Once Round.**—For China Ponies. Entrance \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40. **Ladies' Nomination.**—Bending Race in Haats. Each Competitor to be nominated by a Lady. Entrance Fee. Prizes for successful Competitors and Souvenirs for Ladies nominating them presented by the Gymkhana Club. 1st Prize: value \$20. 2nd Prize: value \$15. 3rd Prize: value \$10. Three or more rows of bamboo poles will be placed on the course, and each Competitor will pass on the left of the first pole of the row assigned to him, on right of second, continuing alternately, rounding the last pole and returning in the same manner. Ponies must be kept at a canter, and any walking or trotting may be disqualified. Winner of heat will be first past winning post leaving all poles standing or fewest down.

**Class Handicap: B Class. Once Round.**—For China Ponies. Entrance \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

**Distance Handicap: About Half a Mile.**—For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting barred. Catch weights 155 lb. Poles will be placed on outside edge of course, and chalk lines marking the position of each pony according to the handicap (in yards) conceded. The race will be started by sounding a gong, and each rider must keep his pony behind the line assigned to him until the signal is given. Any rider whose pony is then over the line, or moving forward faster than a walk, must return and start again, or be disqualified. Malice may assist by holding ponies if desired. Entrance Fee \$3. 1st Prize: \$75. 2nd Prize: \$50. 3rd Prize: \$30.

**One and a Quarter Mile Handicap.**—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40. Entries for all events close to the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Gymkhana Club, on Wednesday, September 18.

### CONSTIPATED CHILDREN

Constipation is one of the most common ailments of childhood and the child suffering from it cannot thrive. To keep the little one well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. Concerning them Mrs. M. R. Frier, Mizanette, N. B. says:—"My baby suffered from constipation, but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets he is perfectly well again." "The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents the vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 38 Szachuen Road, Shanghai."

### Chinese Immigrants.

During the period January to June the number of Chinese immigrants arriving in Singapore was 33,199, compared with 105,519 last year in the same period and the average of 107,184 for the same period between 1908 and 1913.

### HANKOW IMPROVEMENTS.

#### The Bund Being Transformed.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Customs at Hankow contains the following:—

There has been much building activity during the year. A number of new large buildings were completed, notably a skyscraper in the Poyang Road containing offices and residential flats; an annex of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, in which the entire foreign and Chinese staff of the bank are temporarily accommodated while the main structure is being erected; and Holt's Building on the Bund in the British Concession, with its spacious godowns behind. Other buildings are in course of construction, and many others are contemplated. In a few years the whole of the British Bund, the oldest part of Hankow, will have undergone a change, the old-fashioned long buildings giving place to others loftier, larger, and more adapted to modern requirements and fitted with modern conveniences. In the autumn Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., commenced the construction of a block of 18 residences on their property in the Russian Concession, which should be ready for occupation by the autumn of 1918. During the latter part of the year the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company commenced work on a new Bund in front of their offices and are rapidly pushing on with it. The completion of this extensive work will be a great improvement to the river frontage of Hankow and an inestimable convenience to merchants and passengers making use of the steamers of that company, forming as it will a continuation of the Bund which now runs from the south end of the British Concession past the Custom House and its offices and godowns of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. The whole line of bunding from the north end of the Japanese Concession to the south end of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's wharf will then be some 14,800 feet.

### DOOMED TO FAILURE.

#### Lord Milner on Germany's War Aims.

Lord Milner, at the annual meeting of the Y.M.C.A. held recently, said it was an uplifting thought that in this, the fiercest trial that our country had ever faced, we were more united than we had ever been in living memory.

"I think that all this is due, above all, to the simplification of the issue. The war aims of Germany have made the issue perfectly plain. The military party has all Germany under its heel. Germany has her allies under her grip. She has safeguarded herself by setting up a ring of dependent States—the Ukraine, Poland, Finland—and she is now turning with all her might to the West that by a supreme and desperate effort she may crush the remaining free nations of Europe and so dominate the world."

"Her ideal of the future of mankind is a central block of irresistible military strength, supported by giant industries, drawing their raw material from all the rest of the world on Germany's own terms, leaving the supplying nations to enjoy just as much prosperity, just as much freedom and self-determination as Germany herself chooses to permit, a world of peaceful, servile States, working for the profit of a great paramount Empire."

"That is the vision of the future of the world which possesses the soul of the rulers of Germany to-day."

"It is certain—as certain as anything can be—that that object is unattainable. (Cheers.) It will fail, as every attempt to subjugate the world to a single will has failed from the time of the Roman Empire to the time of Napoleon."

"I see that the German Minister for War is sneering at those reserves which, he thinks, are in considerable. He laughs best who laughs last. I think he will live to regret those sneers."

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Recent telegrams make it clear that Knud Rasmussen has completed a task which has been nearly a thousand years in progress; he has at last rounded off the survey of Greenland. The name of the great island is itself a misnomer, applied to deceive emigrants into the belief that they were to find a land of smiling plenty, Peary's men, when they landed on their way to the Pole, thought the man who gave it its title a first-rate real estate agent in advance of his time. What, by the way, is the Eskimo name for the land?

The Eskimos with whom Peary went North called themselves Innuit, "the people." The name descends to them from ancestors who thought their land the entire earth and themselves the only nation on it. "Eskimo" they say, means merely one who eats raw meat. Rasmussen appears to have added nothing to our knowledge concerning them. There seems no doubt that until they received guns from modern explorers their habits had not altered from prehistoric days, except in one particular—the Vikings had taught them to use iron for hunting-weapons.

Sir Thomas Parkinson, who has attended Mr. Asquith on the very rare occasions when he has needed medical advice in a career of extraordinarily good health, is now himself on the sick-list. In these days of wartime shortage, the question arises, "Who doctors the doctors?" Many members of the medical profession have broken down under excessive strain. A case is known to us of one doctor who has had the practices of three other doctors laid on his shoulders as, one by one, his colleagues have gone into the R.A.M.C.

Here are some comments on the Kaiser from the pen of a Chinese student:—"The German Kaiser is not the Superior Man as deciphered by the Chinese literature; he is surely a mean fellow containing much fraud and cunning in his deceitful heart. The Superior Man is shown in the merits of excellent heart with much loving kindness to all people; the mean fellow is displayed in the black heart of the unregenerated devil of the hell with much loving kindness only to himself. In the history of China was a Emperor who burn the books and slew the scholars to extirpate the civilisations of the peaceful inhabitants; but he was not successful in this crafty trick for the civilisations could never be extirpated by such dishonourable barbarism means. Now the German Kaiser he also awfully wishing to slay the people and extirpate the civilisations of the universe; he also destroy the literature books, and the arts and the ships, and mess the people of Allies Nations. But he will not be success."—*Manchester Guardian*.

An inspection of Mr. Herbert Hampton's new statue of King Edward VII. in the forecourt of the House of Commons, raised a query as to the city's only other open-air statue of the Peace Maker. How many Londoners could locate it? Take a glance, next time you pass at the memorial marking the site of old Temple Bar, and you will discover there a life-size bronze statue of King Edward as Prince of Wales, in company with a similar figure of Queen Victoria and a fine bas-relief representing the Queen's procession to St. Paul's on the Day of Thanksgiving for her son's recovery in 1872.

Despite the claims of the war there will be many to support Canon Whitman's vigorous protest against ploughing, and so obliterating part of the old Icknield Street, as it runs over the Berkshire downs. Many an old Roman road here is in part pre-Roman, for Mr. Belloc has made it clear that when roads departed from their Continental custom by making use of existing tracks. But it is claimed that this distinction belongs to exceptional degree to the Icknield Street, for it was in existence before ever a Roman set foot on these shores.



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

## Assistance to Allies Advocated.

Archangel, Aug. 22.—The Government organ publishes a proclamation which denounces the manifesto of Lenin and Trotsky, French and Americans, who have disembarked at Archangel. It says the Archangel Government consists of members of the Constituent Assembly and is therefore the sole legitimate power, and the Allies whom it has summoned to Russia aim at expelling the Germans and abolishing traitorous Brest-Litovsk peace.

## Canadian Force for Siberia.

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—It is announced that the Canadian expedition to Siberia will consist of a mixed brigade of all arms, including a cavalry squadron from the North-West Mounted Police.

## Bitter Fighting.

London, Aug. 25.—The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Harbin, writing on 21st August, reports: This afternoon there was heavy fighting on the Ussuri river in which British and French troops were engaged. The Japanese later joined in the battle, but the brunt of the fighting has hitherto been borne by the Cossacks and Czechs. In the evening the Allies were withdrawing, being outnumbered. Japanese reinforcements are stemming the onset.

Bolshevik monitors on Lake Hanka are worrying the Allied left flank.

## INTERESTING CHINESE WEDDING.

## Former Ambassador's Daughter Married.

A most interesting wedding took place at Macao yesterday, the contracting parties being Miss May Law, second daughter of Dr. Law Yuk-lin, formerly Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and of Mrs. Law, of Macao and Mr. George S. K. Kwok, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Kwok Ching-tong, of Hongkong. The ceremony was performed by Dr. P. H. Anderson, of Canton, and, owing to the insufficient accommodation at the Protestant Church, it was held at Yue Yuen (Mr. Loo's garden). There was an exceptionally large number of guests, close on five hundred attending, these assembling in the garden fully two hours before the ceremony took place. Amongst those present were His Excellency the Governor of Macao (Sr. Mattos), Commissioner Moorhead and many prominent officials and residents of Macao, besides many friends both from Hongkong and Canton. The bride and groom, accompanied by their parents, the bride's maid and "best man," arrived at three o'clock and the ceremony was performed both in English and Chinese. The Macao Military Band was in attendance.

The bride was given away by her father. She was attended by Miss Law (cousin of the bride) and Miss Kwok (sister of the bridegroom) as bridesmaids, being also accompanied by two flower girls and a train bearer. Mr. Yuen Hin-tan, of Hongkong, was the "best man." The bride's gown was of white Georgette crepe, trimmed with white shadow lace and embroidered with silver threads, she wore the usual silk net veil with orange blossom and carried a stunner bouquet of white roses and maiden-hair fern. The bridegroom, who carried bouquets of pink roses and maiden-hair fern, wore a tuxedo of blue embroidered crepe silk, trimmed with pink rosebuds. After the ceremony, a reception was held at Yue Yuen, at which the bride and bridegroom were the recipients of many congratulations. The honeymoon is to be spent in America, the bride's going away dress being of navy Georgette crepe, with hat to match.

The bride's gifts to the bridegroom were diamond and ruby cuff-links and a gold watch, while the bridegroom gave to the bride a pearl necklace, diamond and platinum watch, a diamond bracelet and a gold purse, and to the bridesmaids jade brooches.

Kitchener's Godmother Dead. The death occurred at Linstead, Co. Kerry, of Mrs. H. G. Cooke, godmother of the late Lord Kitchener. Mrs. Cooke, who was 87 years of age, was a member of the old and respected family of the Elliots, who for 50 years were the leaders of sport in Co. Kerry. She was widely known as a benefactress to the poor.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

## THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—Reading Mr. Bird's letter in your paper of to-day, one is not really overjoyed at the scheme which he suggests. The one and only good feature about it is that it would give an increase of 150 houses to the Colony. Apart from that, the idea of a small part of the community being isolated as to need a chapel, school, etc., of their own does not make the scheme of real, appreciable value. Hongkong is quite sufficiently divided up already and one wonders if there is another place in the world with such a small population of Europeans, living in the midst of Orientals, which is so dissected. Any future housing plans should try to keep that point well to the forefront.

A further development of Kowloon and the residential areas in Hongkong would be far preferable to opening up new areas under such isolated conditions as Mr. Bird appears to approve. Just one more remark. In a recent letter "Investor" claimed that a rental of \$150 cannot be called exorbitant for a well-built house on the Peak, on account of the difficulties and expense of building there. But is there any reason why rents for roomy houses at Kowloon are very little below that figure?

Yours etc  
HOUSE HUNTER.  
Hongkong, Aug. 26, 1918.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Route March. All ranks, except those on duty, will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, September 2. Uniform, helmets, spikes and belts. Mounted Police will report at Fire Station at 6 p.m.

Special Service Squad. Members of this Squad are required to return to the Stores Officer, Headquarters Office, on or before Friday, August 30, the belts issued to them in or about the month of February last. The Stores Officer will attend for this purpose each evening between 4.30 and 6 p.m.

## TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 24th August, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 34 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$15,555	463,783
Last Year: ...	13,933	455,948
Increase: ...	1,622	7,835
Decrease: ...		

## COLLECTING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

## Charge Against Two Chinese Withdrawn.

Two Chinese appeared on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, charged with unlawfully collecting subscriptions purporting that such subscriptions would be used to establish free schools in Chinese villages. The first defendant, a clerk in the S.O.A.'s office, was further charged with attempting to accept bribes on two different occasions. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for defendant.

It will be remembered that at the previous hearings the first defendant volunteered the statement that there was an urgent demand for public schools in Chinese villages for educating the younger generation and the country was absolutely devoid of education. On that account he proposed to the elders of his village that he should collect subscriptions to establish free schools. As a result, over \$300 had been subscribed by 500 odd persons. Defendant strenuously denied that he attempted to take bribes. The second defendant maintained that he was a travelling companion of the first defendant and knew nothing of what he did. Mr. Shenton, on his client's behalf, gave the facts of the case, which corroborated defendant's evidence.

Mr. Shenton at a previous hearing, said he would bring the elders from defendant's village to speak on his behalf. This morning Inspector Grant asked for the withdrawal of the charges against defendant, as the witnesses in the case were unable to come to the Colony from the country.

Mr. Shenton said the elders had arrived from his client's village and had interviewed the Inspector in the case.

Inspector Grant said he had seen the elders, who informed him that defendant talked to them of his project last year. Defendant had also promised to collect subscriptions.

His Worship dismissed the case.

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Budget Reform. An official communication from the Financial Board in Peking to the Financial Department states that in view of the irregularities in the Budgets usually made by the various Provinces it has been decided to carry out the following regulations:—1. Economy is the important object and a surplus must be saved to meet military expenses; 2. the Budget must be made in the same form as those in the United States and Great Britain, and after it has passed no alteration should be made by the Provincial Assembly; 3. no increase in expenses should be made except in case of emergency.

To Attack Kingchow.

Wong Chee-woon, who has been many years a military official in Kingchow, is now appointed a detachment commander to attack that city and will proceed thither within a few days.

The Rent Borrowing Scheme.

Although many protests have been made by various quarters against the house-rent borrowing scheme, the Authority refuses to have it abolished and only orders some alterations.

A Loan Protest.

A resolution has been passed in the Provincial Assembly to protest against the gold currency loan and a telegram has been sent to Peking to this effect.

Smuggling Ammunition.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with being in unlawful possession of 192 rounds of pistol ammunition on board the s.s. Nam Hoi. Defendant was arrested by Sergt. Fallon and on a search the ammunition was discovered tied round defendant's legs in several strips of cloth which were specially made to contain it. Defendant admitted the possession and said he was carrying the ammunition for his friend who said that he was afraid of robbers in the country. A previous conviction was registered against defendant in which he was fined \$500 for a similar offence. Mr. J. R. Wood imposed a fine of \$1,000, or six months' hard labour.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

## AUSTRIA AND HER BANKS.

A Curious Result of Financial Conditions.

Zurich, June 12.—The year 1917 was a year of prosperity for Austria. The whole period was filled up with the formation of new limited companies in industry and commerce, by means of which banks bought up all available private enterprises, increasing their output, and amalgamating them with their other properties. Austrian banks, use the war prosperity in order to get hold of the whole economic life of the country. Their dividends are the greatest since 1873.

Since the end of 1917 public opinion has become highly excited against banks. In none of the belligerent countries have banks abused the national misery in such a measure as in Austria. In none of the belligerent countries has such a small and unimportant part of war profits fallen into the hands of individuals as in Austria. Besides some big landlords, only the banks have made war profits. Therefore public opinion in Austria demands: high taxation of banks. Twelve Austrian banks paid on net profit of 165 million crowns in 1917, not less than 65.6 million crowns taxes. It must be remembered that no war profit tax exists in Austria. At the same time several criminal processes took place against leading managers of Vienna and Prague banks for profiteering and illicit trading in foodstuffs.

Of course, all these measures of fiscal or legal nature cannot change the existing historical fact, namely, the complete capitalisation of Austria's economic life through the war. It must also be remembered that the bank shares which before the war were chiefly in the hands of Jews and Germans, that is, the two ruling nationalities of Austria, are now mostly in the hands of Czechs, Poles, Slovaks, and Jews. Under these conditions the situation has become very different from the time before the war, and it will be interesting to see if after the war the reversal in the economic powers of the country will have its political consequences or not.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## BORDEN'S



## An excellent CREAM

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## CHEER UP! ADVERTISE

Don't make bad worse by dropping out of sight.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

## NOTICE.

OWING to restrictions on the export of wire ropes from England the TRAM SERVICE will be REDUCED as from 1st September, 1918.

New timetables can be obtained from the Ticket Collectors or at Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1918.

## THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The China-Borneo Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of Messrs Gibbs, Livingston and Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the registered office of the above named Company on Friday, the 31st day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz:—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.

And in the event of the approval thereof with or without modification

(2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

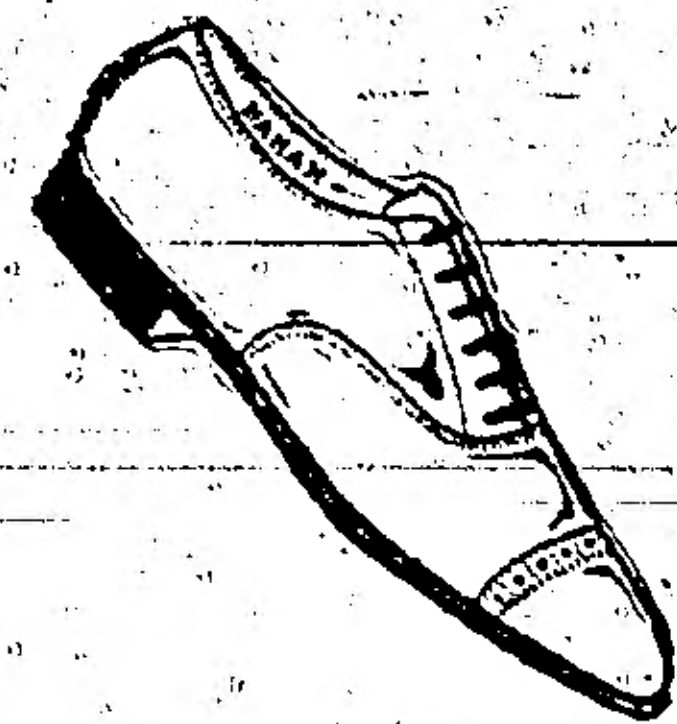
Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, the Company's Solicitors, at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated the 27th day of August, 1918.

GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

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Key West	12th Sept.	Monteagle
Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan
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For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to J. H. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT, Phone 42.

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Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

"COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
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"ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &amp; Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special rate is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Iyo Maru" T. 12,330	WED., 4th Sept., at 11 a.m.
	"Kilano Maru" T. 15,930	WED., 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.
	"Nikko Maru" T. 9,601	SAT., 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Aki Maru" T. 12,300	SATUR., 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, & SYDNEY.

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KOREA MARU	20,000	31st Oct.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ.

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

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ANYO MARU	15,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,500	25th November.
KIYO MARU	17,500	25th January.

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For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	29th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	30th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Singan	30th Aug. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	31st Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	31st Aug. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Aug. 27, 1918.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiuwong	Java & Mear	in port	24th Aug.	Moji, Yama
Djembar	Java	in port	3rd Sept.	Kobe
Tjimanoeck	Java	1st Sept.	4th Sept.	Amoy & S'hai
Tjipanas	Java	14th Sept.	20th Sept.	Saigon
Tjikini	Amoy	22nd Sept.	26th Sept.	Java
Tjimanoeck	Chingwantao	26th Sept.	30th Sept.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light" and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
Telephone No. 1374. York Building.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 27th Aug. at 1 p.m.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 30th Aug. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas-Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
-----	-----------	----

S'hai via S'hai, Fochow, Wingsang	Wed., 28th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Fri., 30th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Wed., 4th Sept. at noon.
MANILLA	Fri., 6th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with the steamer "KWAISANG" and "VITA" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when independent of cargo.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having space accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadal, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Waihai and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches &amp; Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Demand for Tonnage.

The demand for tonnage on the salt trade from Haichow to the Yangtze is causing the conversion of several of the "chicken boats," the small steamers that used to trade between Shanghai and Teungning Island, into coasters by the removal of some of their top hamper.

D.S.O. for China Coast.

Officer.

Word has been received to the effect that Commander C. A. G. Roberts, R.N.R. formerly of the China Navigation Co. and Shanghai Tug Co., who joined the Navy immediately after the outbreak of war, has been awarded the D.S.O. for services rendered in the Mediterranean.

Big Concrete Ship Plant.

A big plant for building concrete ships has been formally opened at San Diego, the official representative of the Emergency Fleet Corporation announcing that the present programme contemplates building there eight 7,500-ton concrete tank-steamers to cost eight million gold dollars.

Anti-Submarine Success.

Italian naval officers state that owing to the success of the anti-submarine measures no Austrian submarine is now encountered. They express the opinion that if the Entente published the number of enemy submarines destroyed, the figures would astound the world, especially the German people, who were being persistently deceived. The British mine fields in the North Sea had accounted for many German submarines.

Former Canton River Boats.

Owing to the conditions of her sale from the Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. S. Co. the buyers of the Taishan, now the Ningshin, are unable to place the vessel on the Yangtze or Ningpo run for a period of seven years. Arrangements are consequently being made to place the vessel on an outside trade, possibly the Haichow salt trade, and it is possible that two of her four boiler s will be taken out to allow more weight of cargo to be carried.

Protest Against French Works.

Chinese papers state that the Civil Governor of Chihli recently addressed a telegram to the Government stating that some French merchants have established dockyards and iron works in the neighbourhood of the Ninghai station. It is pointed out that such works are of military importance and should not be allowed in Chinese territory, but the French Minister insists that they are purely industrial establishments. The Civil Governor requests the Government to take up the matter with the French Minister in accordance with Sino-French treaties. It is learned that the Government has already instructed the Foreign Office to lodge a protest with the French Minister.

Steamers in the Tropics.

In an official statement they East Asiatic Company points out that owing to the high temperature prevailing in the stockholds of steamers in the tropics, particularly in the Red Sea, difficulties are usually experienced—and often with a greater consumption of coal—in keeping up normal steam on the boilers, followed by decrease in speed. In motorships these circumstances are, it says, reversed. The thick oil used for the Diesel engine becomes thinner under the influence of the tropical heat. This improves the automatic injection, whereby the consumption of oil is reduced while the speed increases. There have been no difficulties in the tropics in keeping engines cooled by means of sea or river water.

A Peculiar Incident.

A peculiar incident is reported to have occurred on board the America-maru. She left Moji on July 24th for Keelung and the following day encountered a storm. Water got into the engine-room, and the crew demanded that the ship turn back to Nagasaki for repairs, but the Captain demurred. There was much ill-feeling between the crew and the officers, and it is reported that some men went the length of declaring that the Captain should be killed. As the result of the trouble on board, the steamer had to anchor for two days off Meen Island, Okinawa Prefecture, much to the annoyance of the passengers. Ultimately they collected a sum of over ¥300 for the crew, who then consented to resume their duties. The America-maru arrived at Keelung on the night of July 30th, three days behind schedule.



## NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS

Having retired from the FOREIGN BUSINESS, which has been taken over by the AMERICAN EXPRESS Co. under the terms of the new merger of Express Companies in the United States, all communications for WELLS FARGO & Co.—including travellers cheques—should be presented to the AMERICAN EXPRESS Co.

ARNHOLD BROS & CO., LD.  
SHIPPING DEPT.

1a, Chater Road.

Phone No. 1510.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of  
all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM  
OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

## "UNIVERSAL" MACHINERY

40-42 RUE CHAINEAU  
SAIGON.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS  
KHANHOI, SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Copper-smiths,  
Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights,  
Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED  
ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME  
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.  
BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.  
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE.  
IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED  
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE.  
115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.  
Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

## NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHoji  
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)  
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND  
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, NITASE, KISHIMOTO,  
YOSHINOBU, HIRATA, KAWABATA,  
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAMITAMADA, SIBAI  
and OTSUBARI COAL MINES.  
Agents for SANKYO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES—  
NAGASAKI, KANAGAWA, KOBAYASHI,  
WAKANABE, MOJI, KURE, KOBAYASHI,  
OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,  
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,  
MURORAN, OTSU, YAMAGUCHI,  
TOYO, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIRIN,  
TAINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,  
TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,  
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,  
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—  
Hongkong: "IWASAKI"  
Canton, Haiphong:—  
"IWASAKI-SAL"

Codes:—A, A.B.C. 3TH ED.,  
Western Union and Bentley's.  
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA  
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE  
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—  
S. KAWATE, Manager,  
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

## TO SAIL

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "CHINA."

will sail for Manila on or about  
28th August, 1918.

For passage and freight  
Apply to:—

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor,  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1918.

## CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

S.S. "JUTLANDIA"

The above mentioned vessel  
having arrived from San  
Francisco, with general cargo  
and cargo transferred from the  
S.S. "ARAKAN." Consignees of  
cargo are hereby notified that  
the cargo will be landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or  
extra hazardous Godowns of the  
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &  
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and  
stored at Consignees' risk.  
Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
notified that they must produce  
an Import Permit signed by the  
Superintendent of Imports and  
Exports, Hongkong, and must  
also complete assignment of  
existing rights and claims  
against the Dutch steamer  
S.S. "ARAKAN" as required by  
the Division of Operations of the  
United States Shipping Board  
Emergency Fleet Corporation,  
before Bills of Lading can be  
countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 26th August, 1918, at 10 a.m.  
All claims must be presented within one month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.  
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 26th August, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.  
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.  
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

The China Mail S.S. Co.'s S.S. CHINA  
called from Shanghai Thursday morning,  
August 22nd, and may be expected to  
arrive in Hongkong on Saturday  
afternoon, August 24th.

## HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	DAY SIGNALS.	MEANING.
1.	(RED) ▲	(A) typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.	
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)	
3.	▲	South (S.E. to S.W.)	
4.	▲	East (N.E. to S.E.)	
5.	▲	West (N.W. to S.W.)	
6.	▲	Gale expected to increase.	
7.	+	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction)	

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted (or a black signal has been displayed) it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 2 will be accompanied by three whistle blasts, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signal will be displayed at the mainmast of the steam signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the staff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the staff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lei-chai-ko, and the staff on the First Officer's Quarters at Loewan.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at engine room towers of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals, except that they will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by the signal being first published at night.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CODE will be exhibited at the following stations:—  
GAP ROCK  
WAGLAN  
STANLEY  
ABERDEEN  
SAI KUN  
SHI TAU KOK  
TAI PO

To notify the fleet to make ready and passing vessels.  
Further details can always be given to coast vessels, on demand, by signal from lightships.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).  
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of two symbols representing the two numbers—  
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

They are displayed at the yard arms of the steam signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given:—  
Typhoon and Coastal Signals: (a) Direction of centre: by 4 symbols at one yard arm.  
Depression Signals: (b) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

Gale Signals: (c) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.  
The two upper symbols of group (a) indicate the latitude, and the two lower symbols the longitude of the centre of the Typhoon or Depression in degrees, as nearly as can be ascertained from the information available. Only the less and more of the longitude are given: thus, 10 indicates longitude 109 E.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. (Table 2.)

The lower symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled. (Table 3.)

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lower symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated. (Table 4.)

TYPHOON SIGNAL. TYPHOON SIGNAL.

CONTINENTAL DEPRESSION SIGNAL. GALE SIGNAL.

CAUTION.—Under the most favourable circumstances the position signal indicates only the degree of latitude and longitude nearest to the estimated position of the centre. When the centre lies from any reporting station, or when telegraphic reports are lacking, the position signalled may be as much as 2° in error, both in latitude and longitude, and the velocity and direction of motion will thus be in error by corresponding amounts.

It should be particularly noted that the velocity signalled is the mean for the previous 24 hours.

Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.  
UPPER SYMBOL OF HOIST.

These indicate the direction in which a typhoon or depression is travelling, or the direction from which a gale is expected.

Table No. 2.—Velocity and Condition Signals.  
MIDDLE SYMBOL OF HOIST.

These indicate the velocity at which the centre of the typhoon or depression is travelling, and the condition of the weather.

Table No. 3.—Time Signals.  
LOWER SYMBOL OF HOIST.

These indicate the time at which the centre of the typhoon or depression was in the position signalled.

Table No. 4.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

These indicate the region threatened by monsoon gales.

Table No. 5.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

These indicate the region threatened by monsoon gales.

Table No. 6.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

These indicate the region threatened by monsoon gales.

Table No. 7.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

These indicate the region threatened by monsoon gales.

Table No. 8.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

These indicate the region threatened by monsoon gales.

Table No. 9.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

These indicate the region threatened by monsoon gales.

Table No. 10.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

These indicate the region threatened by monsoon gales.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dispatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Shanghai via Swatow & Foochow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	28. Aug.
Moji and Yokohama	Tsiliwong	J.C.J. L.	28. Aug.
Swatow and Singapore	Luchow	B. & S.	29. Aug.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	30. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	30. Aug.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	30. Aug.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	30. Aug.
Shanghai	Kaiting	B. & S.	31. Aug.
Kobe	Djemmer	J.C.J. L.	3. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	4. Sept.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	4. Sept.
Amoy & Shanghai	Tjmanhoek	J.C.J. L.	4. Sept.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	4. Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14. Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	15. Sept.
Saigon	Tjpanas	J.C.J. L.	20. Sept.
Java	Tjkiti	J.C.J. L.	26. Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	19. Oct.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Hung Young Chun Co., Shutoi  
Hung, from Kaijo.  
Cherry, Hongkong Hotel, from  
Shanghai.  
Bibbs, from Peking.  
Cheongsinglah Tapaotai, from  
Shanghai.  
Szeisingzeu, care of Kungwong  
Republican Hotel, from Shang-  
hai.  
Sewai Sung Chong Long, from  
Shanghai.  
Koryudo Nambokukogwai, from  
Matsui.  
Zungehing, from Shanghai.  
Zanglee care of Tehzun Hotel,  
Des Vaux Road, from Shanghai.  
Yuen Kee, Sunga Street, from  
Shanghai.  
Sheng Tai Shing, from Wei  
haiwei.  
Fergusson Bank, from Kobe.  
Hawaii, from Osaka.  
Cheung Kee, Chung Tan, from  
Shanghai.  
Oon Kyobie Co., from Yoko-  
hama.

T. ERING,  
Act. Superintendent.  
Hongkong, August 23, 1918.

## CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"HELIAS"

having arrived from above ports.  
Consignees of Cargo by her are  
notified that all Goods are being  
landed at the risk into the  
hazardous and/or extra hazardous  
Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,  
Ltd., whence and/or from the  
wharves delivery may be ob-  
tained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st  
instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages are to be left in the  
Godowns where they will be  
examined by Messrs. Goddard &  
Douglas.

Claims against the steamer  
must be presented in writing  
within ten days of arrival of  
steamer, otherwise they will not  
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be  
effected by the undersigned in  
any case whatever.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1918.

## CONSIGNEES

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO,  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CHINA"

having arrived from above ports.  
Consignees of cargo are hereby  
notified and requested to send  
in their Bills of Lading duly  
indorsed for countersignature  
and take immediate delivery of  
the goods from Ship's side, or  
Co's lighter.

Cargo impeding discharge will  
be landed immediately and cargo  
remaining on board on Monday,  
August 26th at noon will be landed  
at consignees' risk and expense.  
Cargo undelivered on and after  
Tuesday, August 30th, 1918, will  
be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages will be landed into  
Co's Godown, where it will be  
examined on Friday, August  
30th 1918, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained  
after the goods have left the  
ship's or lighter's side and/or  
Co's Godown.

All claims must be presented  
within three weeks from date of  
ship's arrival, otherwise it shall  
not be recognised.

No Insurance whatever will  
be effected.

O. H. RITTER,  
Agent.

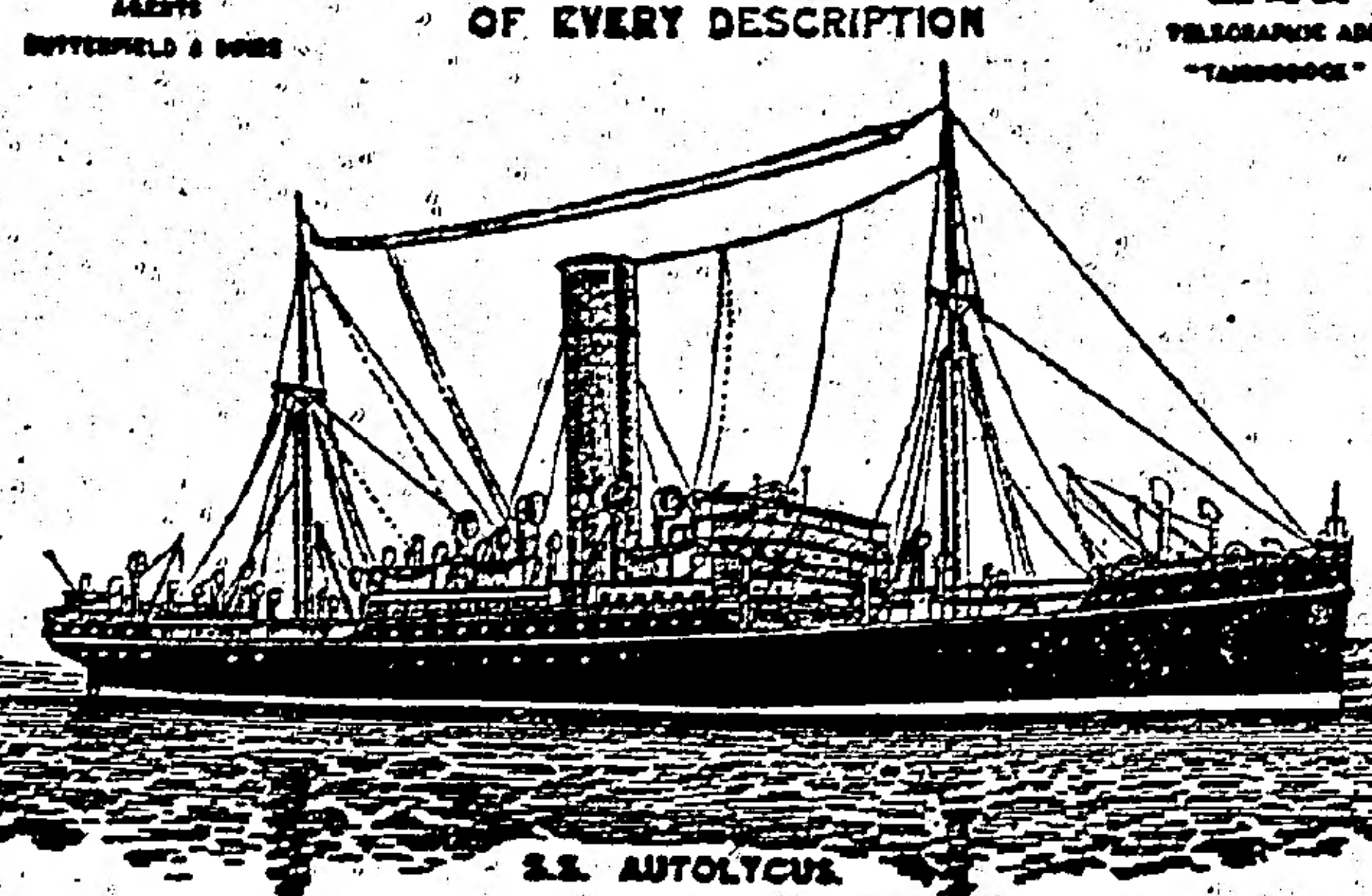
Prince's Building, Ground Floor,  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1918.

Woes of Bride of 60.

A bride well over 60 told her  
tale of woe to the Westminster  
magistrate recently. She was  
married only last Wednesday, and  
her story was that she had been  
followed about and abused by four  
grown-up daughters of the bride-  
groom, who had been kept in  
ignorance of the wedding. "They  
call me all sorts of names, and  
make me very nervous," said the  
aged bride, "and, being a bit deaf  
I don't hear all they say, but I know  
I am threatened." The grown-  
up daughters would be cautioned,  
said the magistrate.

## NOTICES.

THE  
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.  
of Hongkong Ltd.  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



S.S. AUTOLYCUS

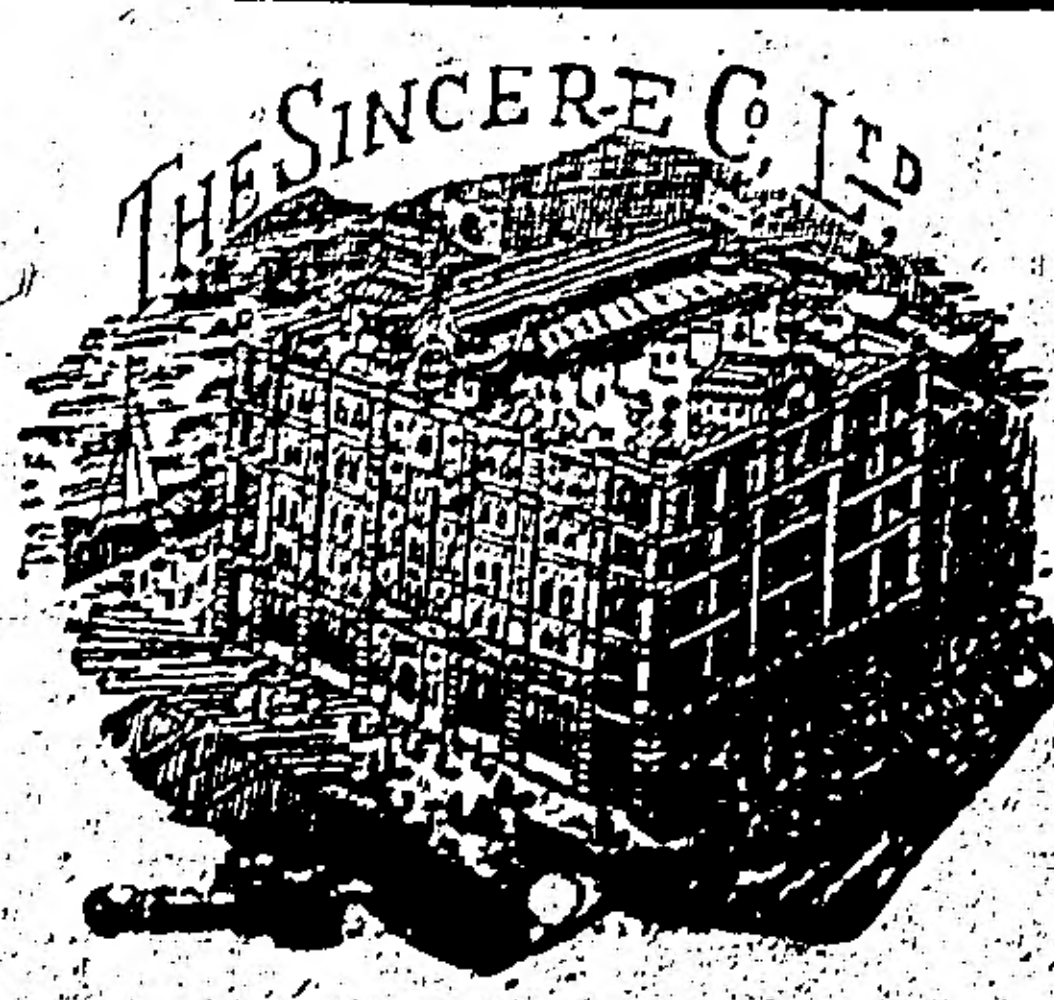
## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

TO OUTPORT CUSTOMERS AND DEALERS.  
JUST ARRIVED

A Large Stock of the Leading brands  
of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco,  
Prices Moderate.

Our Special Bonded Godown enables us to  
execute outport orders promptly.  
Trials solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

The SINCERE Co., Ltd.





## FUNCTIONS OF TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

## An Interesting Resume.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. T. M. Ainscough, O.B.E., H.M. Trade Commissioner in Calcutta, gave, shortly after his arrival in Calcutta, the following summary of the main duties and functions of his office.

The primary duty of his Majesty's Trade Commissioners appointed in various parts of the British Empire comprises the collection of information in regard to opportunities that may arise for securing and developing the trade of the United Kingdom, and such other parts of the British Empire as may express a desire to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Trade Commissioner Service, but it is also a part of their general duty to endeavour to promote the trade of the British Empire as a whole, within the area to which they are appointed.

Instructions are also given to Trade Commissioners to report from time to time to the Board of Trade, and to the Governments of such parts of the British Empire as may invite them to do so, on all matters affecting, or likely to affect, the trade, industry, and commerce of their area that may come under their notice.

I need hardly say that it is essential that the Trade Commissioners in India should work in the closest touch with, and should enjoy the whole-hearted co-operation of, the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India, and particularly of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta and the Indian Trade Commissioner in London. The sympathy, help, and co-operation of these branches of the Government of India are being ungrudgingly given, and it is hoped that the two services will be of great mutual assistance in furthering the interests, not only of India, but of the Empire as a whole.

The Trade Commissioners are also directed to furnish information in regard to tariffs, subsidies, bounties, contracts open, or likely to be open, for tender, the opening of new industries, the extension of public works, financial and trade conditions, and other matters of commercial interest, which they are to report, as occasion requires, on the nature and extent of foreign competition in the local markets, so far as it affects British trade.

An important part of the work of the Trade Commissioners is to compile and furnish periodically the names of principal importers or buyers of British goods in the different localities of the area in which they act, with an indication of the classes of goods in which they deal, and also to compile an agency record in respect of firms or persons holding agencies for firms domiciled in the various parts of the British Empire, and in foreign countries, supplemented by lists of firms or persons desirous of acting as agents, for firms domiciled in the various parts of the British Empire. They also are to acquaint the Department of Overseas Trade with information in regard to important trade exhibitions, or agricultural shows, &c., open to British exhibitors which it may be proposed to hold in their area. Special importance is attached to their obtaining and forwarding to the Board of Trade from time to time samples of—

1. Articles of foreign manufacture which may appear to be displacing British goods, of a similar kind in the local markets.

2. Any new or little known natural or manufactured products of their area (such as minerals, fibres, earth, &c.) which appear likely to be of use for industrial purposes.

Further, the Trade Commissioners are called upon to furnish a general annual report on the conditions and prospects of trade in their area, with particular reference to trade with the United Kingdom, with the self-governing Dominions, and other parts of the British Empire. The report is not expected to be of an elaborately statistical character, but is to include, under appropriate headings, a general survey of the

## ENDOWMENT FOR MOTHERS.

## A Scheme of State Recognition.

A scheme for the endowment of motherhood was outlined by Miss Maude Boyden at a meeting recently of the National Birth Rate Commission.

The idea, she said, was that the separation allowance at present paid to wives of fighting men should be extended after the war to all mothers of young children, and made definitely with the right that it should not be administered through the Poor Law or any charitable society, but should be regarded as recognition by the State of a great service to the State. No money, however, should be paid to a wife simply because she was a mother, and the payment should be made at a definite period before the birth of the child and continue until the child went to school. A weekly allowance to mothers, stopping when the children went to school, but continuing the children's allowance until they left school, would cost £250,000,000 a year on the present birth-rate.

A working woman was always confronted with the question how far she was doing an injustice to the children born already if she brought others into the world. It was not only the undesirable people who were placed in this difficulty, but the more careful, responsible, and intelligent of the working people. To them the addition to the family income which would come automatically with the birth of each child would make an enormous difference. It would not, she thought, make them reckless, but it would make it possible for people who were at present content with one or two children to have four or five. In the case of gross cruelty or neglect the endowment would be taken away from the mother and given to somebody else to deal with. There should be some restriction in the case of the unmarried mother, such as only allowing her to receive the endowment in the case of the first or second child.

Mr. Brown said that it was hard enough now for poor parents to keep their children on what they earned, but if the earnings were to suffer diminution, as they probably would by the enforced attendance of children until 16 at continuation schools under the Education Bill, the burden would become almost unupportable in the case of large families.

agricultural, industrial, and commercial conditions prevalent in the area covered by the Trade Commissioner, during the year under review, together with a discussion of any matters of special interest which have come under consideration during that period.

It is also desired that these annual reports should be supplemented by special reports, or monographs dealing as exhaustively as possible with particular branches of the import and export trade of their area or with possible openings for trade which can be developed or otherwise assisted for the use of British firms which are, or are likely to be, specially interested.

The Trade Commissioners are to endeavour to establish and maintain cordial relations with the governing authorities, as well as with other Government officials and with trade associations in their area, in order to secure their co-operation and assistance so far as it is practicable.

It is the duty of the Trade Commissioners to watch carefully and to report promptly upon all proposals, whether emanating from the Government or other influential sources, for legislation affecting commercial, factory, and labour matters, and to direct attention to any points of special interest in the official trade returns relative to British trade.

The Trade Commissioners will also make an official visit to the United Kingdom at regular intervals for the purpose of interviewing firms interested in the expansion of British trade in the area in which they are concerned, and also visit from time to time various centres in their area, and furnish a brief resume of their impressions of the trade of the centres visited.

## M. KERENSKY.

## His Address to British Labourites.

The address of M. Kerensky, ex-Premier of Russia, to the Labour Party Conference in London, on June 28, was a strong criticism of the Bolshevik Government, which he described as a dictatorship of the proletariat. It was his first extensive pronouncement of his position since his arrival in England and attracted the greatest interest. The full text of his speech, as officially translated, is as follows:—

Yesterday one of the members of the Conference asked the Chairman, "What right has Kerensky to be present at the Conference?" I shall answer the question myself.—(Cheers.) I am here not as a matter of right, but as a matter of duty. It is my duty as a man who knows all that truth which for a long time did not reach the ears of the peoples of western Europe and America. You must know it, because in the great and terrible world-war the most vital interests of the Allied countries are inextricably interwoven; and the fate of a country which bore the burden of a front which was greater in length than all the combined fronts of the other Allies cannot be a matter of indifference for the future of all the Allies, just as for her it cannot be a matter of indifference what is the internal and external situation of the countries which for all these years have shared with her the vicissitudes of fortune.

I did not come here to beg or complain.—(Cheers.) The Russian people has in times gone by passed through trials like the present, and has always emerged from these trials strengthened and renewed. And now, bending under the merciless onset of Germany, which has skillfully exploited in its interests the heavy legacy of our old regime, Russia, bleeding at every pore, still opposes the enemy's invasion.—(Cheers.) I bear witness here that the Russian people will never recognize the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which is burying Russia into the abyss of annihilation.—(Loud cheers.)

For three years the Russian army, the Russian soldiers, had to fight an enemy, perfectly equipped and cruelly merciless, without proper arms, sometimes with sticks in their hands, under conditions which no one outside Russia can imagine. It is not to be wondered at that, having repeatedly suffered and borne the blows of the enemy, having in their turn again and again hit him hard, thereby saving the western front, the Russian soldiers for whom their own country, under the Czar's Government, was a stepmother, were the first among the belligerents to faint in the struggle.

The great Russian revolution instilled new courage into the tired spirit, but could not immediately revive the shattered bodies, and it was a thousand pities that the warning voices coming from Russia were not at the time heeded by the western Allies.—(Cheers.)

The treacherous calls of peace by Germany were not unmasked and the mass of the Russian soldiers, incited by genuine fanatics and by German agents, were taken in by the false appeals (some hissing), only to feel on their own backs all the bitterness of a German peace.

The Ukrainian peasant understood how the Germans secured the independence of small nationalities when German bayonets and chemical vapours were employed to rob him of his last crust of bread, and to reinstate all the atrocities of the old regime. The Russian peasant when he returned to his village that was cut off from the fertile provinces of Russia which supplied her with essential provisions of victuals understood what annexations and contributions mean. The Russian workmen, too, have realised their position when, in their thousands, they were thrown out of work. They understood then the meaning of the dictatorship, not of the proletariat, but over the proletariat, who have lost all the political rights which the revolution gave them, and who again live under the police terrorism of the old regime.

I have finished. It may be that to-morrow calumny and slander will begin its work again, and attempts will be made to deny the truth of all I have said to-day. But, comrades, I would never have crossed thousands of miles for the Arctic Ocean to tell to the Western land and America a single word that I did not profoundly know to be the absolute truth.—(Loud cheers.)

The Russian working men, together with other classes of Russians, strongly protest now against the tyranny that again reigns in Russia. Probably most of you have recently seen in the papers the resolution that the Moscow workmen have passed demanding the reinstatement of democratic institutions and the termination of tyranny. As I have said just now, the workmen protest against tyranny. But I do not insist on that description of the state of affairs now existing in Russia.

To my astonishment, some very serious European political men consider the regime as democratic—the regime which has dispersed the Constituent Assembly, abolished the freedom of speech, made human life the easy prey of every Red Guardsman, destroyed the liberty of the elections even in the Councils of the Workmen, and made an end of all the institutions of self-government that have been elected by universal suffrage. If this method of dealing with the population may be considered democratic, then I may be permitted to ask what may be the essence and the characteristic features of genuine reaction?—(Cheers.)

The Bolsheviks, or by whatever name they themselves now wish to be known [cheers and booing], claim that the present state of Russia is a dictatorship of the proletariat, although the most ruthless repression is applied against the Democratic and Socialist parties in Russia and the toiling masses. War has been organised against the helpless population, and every Russian citizen who refuses to recognise this method of government as perfect is declared a counter-revolutionary. That is the position of affairs in Russia. Here you might ask me the perfectly reasonable question how this state of things can be maintained if it is opposed by practically the whole population. This precisely is the question the reply to which reveals the role of that unseverable connection which exists in time of war between the internal state of affairs of a country and the general international situation.

I have no desire to attempt an estimate of the personal motives of certain individuals or to attribute ill-will to causes that have led to great catastrophes—the most imperfect method of explaining historical events. The motives of men are of no importance; it is the actual result of their actions that matters. Now the actual result of the acts of Bolshevism, whose strength mainly lay in the disorganisation of the "worn-out" masses of soldiers, was merely to be the vanguard of the triumphing German Imperialism.

At the present time it is equally advantageous to German Imperialism to create strong reactionary powers in the rich provinces which can supply raw material and fuel, and to favour decomposition and anarchy in the very heart of the country. To reach this aim, Germany must paralyse the Russian centre. That is the true inwardness of the connection between the interior affairs of Russia and this or that result of the world-war. Thus the interests and the fate of the Russian people receive a special significance and value for the whole world, and more particularly for the interests of the world's democracy.

The Russian people alone may not be able to overcome the ghoul yet of international reaction that is holding them by the throat. Perhaps, abandoned by all, Russia will perish from want of blood. But she will never of her own will submit to the humiliation and shameful treason of Brest-Litovsk.—(Cheers.) It is for you, the oldest and most mature democracies of the whole world, to settle the question whether it is or is not possible to remain a calm spectator to that unheard-of tragedy.

I have finished. It may be that to-morrow calumny and slander will begin its work again, and attempts will be made to deny the truth of all I have said to-day. But, comrades, I would never have crossed thousands of miles for the Arctic Ocean to tell to the Western land and America a single word that I did not profoundly know to be the absolute truth.—(Loud cheers.)

## DOWN THE UPPER YANGTZE.

## On a Cargo Junk During the Civil War.

The Chengtu correspondent of the C. N. Daily News writes:—By a stroke of good luck I have been permitted to follow the fortunes of the hemp and tallow with which I left Chengtu. At Chungking these articles were transferred to a large junk, and on the eve of the time promised for departure I boarded the vessel. There was no sign of Lao Pan or Hoo Chi; three naked individuals represented the crew of 22. There was also no place possible for the accommodation of a foreigner. A dollar, and the three individuals referred to succeeded in causing an evacuation to be made in the stern, which has already been my resting (?) place for eleven days. The junk is a very old one, and the owner, who insists on going with it, though not as its captain, is also very old. Unfortunately the owner was not bred up on Poor Richard's "Almanac," and might be described as a genial, helpless old man, who is "penny wise, and pound foolish." For I imagine that this trip has nearly, if not quite, ruined him. The cabin, until I tore down the matting at the rear, and made an opening in the roof, made me sympathise with the victims of the Black Hole of Calcutta. It was always overcrowded; four of us being permanent occupants, and the owner, and Lao Pan occasionally honouring us with their company. Once when I rained I reclined on my bed under a canopy of oiled silk, and the other three permanent occupants sat under umbrellas.

Most foreigners, I presume, travel down the river either by steamer or house-boat. They are possibly ignorant of the fact, that a cargo junk rarely travels when the sun is shining, from noon to 3 p.m., or it is raining and the junk cannot travel when there is a strong wind or the river is too high, all of which are liable at any time to happen during the summer.

We were to have left Chungking on Wednesday evening or Thursday morning, but did not succeed in effecting a departure until Friday evening, and we did so short-handed, a fact of which I was then ignorant. We failed to make the link station, or even the side of the river on which it was situated, and finally nearly came to grief on a rock ten miles lower down. The captain seized the ship's papers and was about to spring off the ship. A strong eddy brought us safely to the other side of the rock, where we camped until assistance could be procured. Later the Lao Pan went back to Chungking to complete the crew. Arriving at Chungking he deserted. Two days later a new crew arrived. The crew now resolved itself into a republic, with no recognised head. At Wanhsien some daily refused to proceed further at the time arranged, which was reasonable as they had five hours allowed on land. Fearing arrest for disobedience the delinquents ran away. We succeeded in getting a fresh crew, which appeared quite satisfactory. In the meantime the poor old owner has lost all the money he had advanced to these gentlemen.

Nothing further of interest occurred until we were held up at Kueifu, because the river was too high. On returning from a visit to the customs house, I found that the soldiers had commandeered two of my precious crew. I ordered the San Pan to pursue, taking a head myself with one of the crew. As I was the coach at a small Welsh University in olden days this was effective. We soon caught the soldiers. I hung on to their craft. They refused to hand me back my crew. I was insistent. One of the soldiers presented his loaded rifle. The only effect of this was to make me more obdurate. Then the junior officer boarded our ship and began to belabour the poor old owner. This was too much for me, so I pushed off for land with the officer as our captive. Finding himself in the hands of determined enemies, who threatened him with the yamen, he volunteered to give

## U. S. FOOD EXPORTS.

## A Year's Work for the Allies.

Washington, July 13.—Food valued at approximately \$1,400,000,000 was sent to the Allied countries from the United States during the fiscal year which ended June 30. The Food Administrator, Mr. Hoover, wrote President Wilson in a letter made public to-day reviewing the work of the Food Administration. The shipments represent those made for the Allied armies and civil population, Belgium relief, Red Cross, and the American military forces. The figures indicate, Mr. Hoover told the President, the measure of effort of the American people to provide the Allies with food supplies.

The American women had a dominant part in the sacrifices necessary to accomplish these results, Mr. Hoover wrote, although it is difficult to distinguish between the factors contributing—the homes, public eating places, food trades, urban or agricultural populations. The shipments of meats and fats to Allied destinations were for the fiscal year of 1916-17 2,186,500,000 pounds, and for the fiscal year of 1917-18, 3,011,100,000 pounds, an increase of 844,600,000 pounds.

The increase in shipments of meat was due to conservation and extra weight of animals due to farmers' efforts, Mr. Hoover pointed out. Cereals and cereal products in terms of cereal bushels were shipped as follows: In fiscal year of 1916-17, 259,900,000 bushels, and in fiscal year of 1917-18, 349,800,000 bushels, which represents an increase of 89,900,000 bushels.

Of these amounts for the last fiscal year, 131,000,000 bushels of wheat were sent, and 13,900,000 bushels of rye. Ten million bushels of wheat, it is estimated, are now in port destined for Europe or en route, making the total of 1917 wheat shipped about 141,000,000 bushels, or 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition, 10,000,000 bushels of wheat were sent to neutrals.

Of the wheat situation, Mr. Hoover wrote:

"It is interesting to note that, since the urgent request of the Allied Food Controllers early in the year for a further shipment of 75,000,000 bushels from our 1917 wheat than originally planned, we shall have shipped to Europe or have en route nearly 85,000,000 bushels. At the time of this request our surplus was already more than exhausted. This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home stock. This year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore, our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread."

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop. Therefore, the consumption and waste in food have been greatly reduced in every direction during the year."

his two captives as ransom, and we returned to our junk elated by our victory.

The river Yangtze does not present a very appetising spectacle for a swim, but the above incident, and what a scumming in a scum might involve has encouraged me to continue to revive my skill as a swimmer. Sometimes one feels inclined to bless a well spent youth.

## SINKING OF U-BOATS.

## Record by Allies in Three Months.

London, July 7.—Within the past three months the number of German submarines destroyed has been greater than during any similar period since the beginning of the war. Depth charges have played an important part in putting an end to the activities of U-Boats.

Details of the sinking of three German submarines, two of them by British submarines, recently became known in London. A British patrol boat on a moonlight night sighted an enemy submarine on the surface about half a mile away. She was apparently recharging her storage batteries.

"Full speed" was the command of the patrol-boat captain, but by the time the boat reached the spot the submarine had disappeared. The British craft immediately dropped six depth charges. Quantities of oil came to the surface soon afterwards, and then cries for help, in German, were heard. The patrol-boat searched for survivors of the submarine, but was able to rescue only one of the enemy.

While on patrol duty "somewhere" off the east coast a British submarine sighted the periscope of an enemy U-boat and started for it under full speed. Before the German could submerge the Britisher had rammed it. The British submarine cut through the plates of the enemy boat and stuck there. Both boats endeavored to extricate themselves. The German came almost to the surface, carrying the British submarine along. Finally the U-boat got away. She made desperate efforts to keep afloat, but finally sank. The British submarine was not damaged.

On another day British and German submarines played hide and seek for nearly half an hour each manoeuvring for a position to attack the other. The Britisher finally fired a torpedo, but missed. A few minutes later a second torpedo went home, striking the German close to the stern. With smoke pouring out of the hole made by the torpedo, the stern of the U-boat came to surface. Then the conning tower appeared. A few seconds and the U-boat took a perpendicular dive, leaving a trail of oil and a whirl in the sea, indicating the rush of water into space. There were no survivors.

## 18 YEARS AGO AND NOW.

## An Interesting Comparison of Public Credit.

Commenting on the recent subscription in a single week of \$30,000,000, to the National War Bonds offered "over the counter" in Great Britain, one London newspaper quotes a passage published eighteen years ago in the London Bankers' Magazine. Referring to the second loan of the Boer War, it said:—

"March, 1900, will be long remembered in the City on account of the flotation of a National War Loan for \$30,000,000. Notwithstanding the many additions which have been made to the national debt of the country, probably no one of the present generation has witnessed the flotation of so large a British loan at one time, and that in the form of a direct offer to the public. Even at the period of the Crimean War the largest issue was about \$16,000,000, and that was taken in the first place by financial houses, and not by the public."

The comment is added by the London critic of to-day:—

"Indeed, so large was this war loan of 1900 considered (it was over applied for, however, more than ten times) that only 3 per cent. of the total was paid on application, while the remaining instalments were spread over the period of nearly nine months. Yet nowadays a loan of \$20,000,000 would not suffice to pay for one week of the war expenditure of Great Britain alone—so say nothing of the expenses of the other belligerents—while, as we have just seen, a larger sum than \$30,000,000 has been raised in this market almost as a matter of course during the space of one week."



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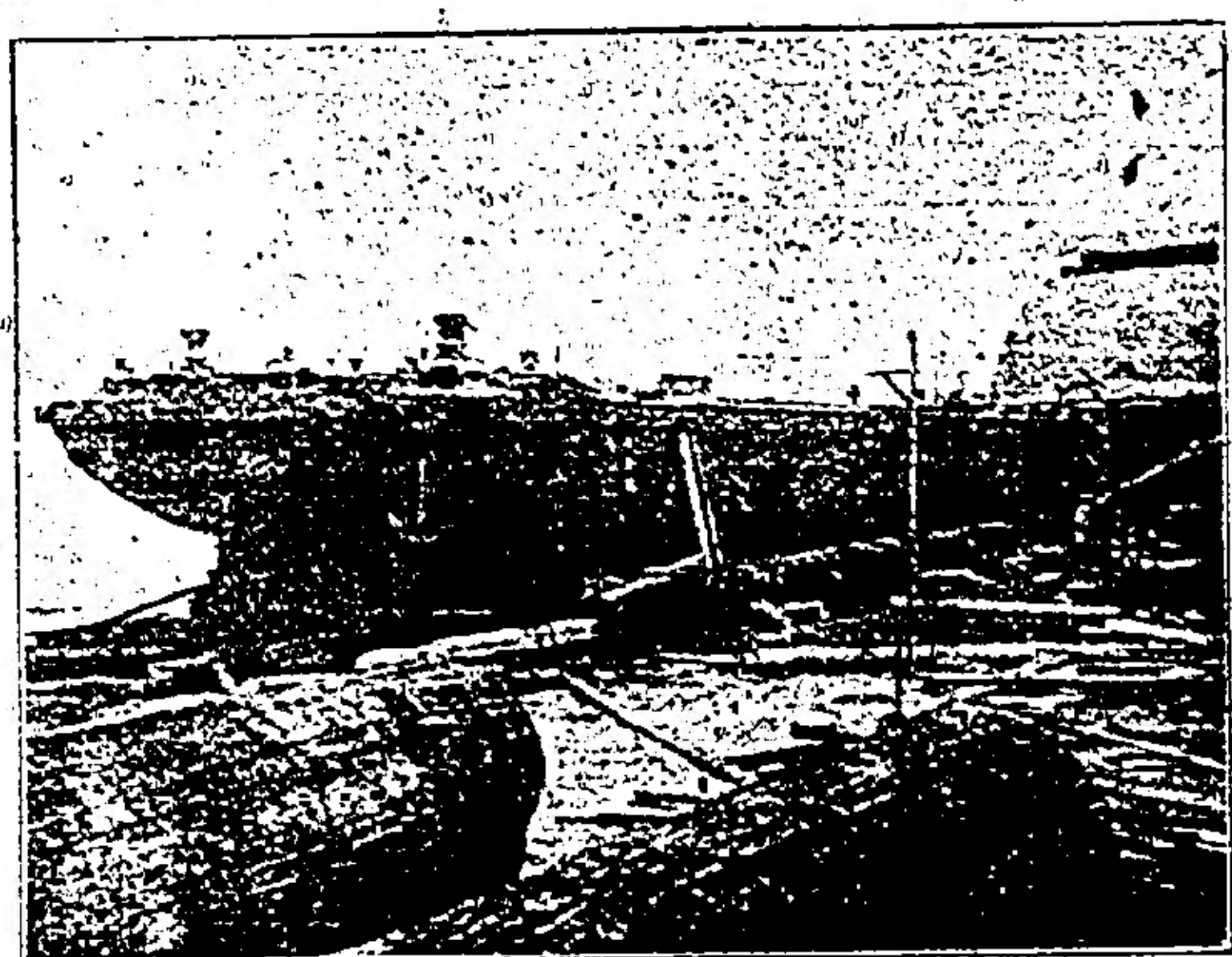
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## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

### Regarding Lead.

It is interesting to note that lead does not altogether possess the anti-corrosive properties generally attributed to it. Practical experience has demonstrated that it is acted upon by mortar, concrete and green oak. In the latter case the corrosion is far less rapid than where the lead is in contact with concrete or mortar.

### Japanese Spinners on Strike.

About 250 of the workers at the Fuji Spinning Company at Kawasaki-cho, Teichihara-gun, Canagawa Prefecture, struck work on August 9, demanding an increase of wages. On the 11th instant the strikers were joined by 650 more workers, who demanded an increase of 30 per cent. The police are on the alert to prevent any trouble.

### The Shanghai Markets.

The N. C. Daily News of August 17, reports:—Five Goods.—The piece goods market during the week may again be considered satisfactory, particularly as far as the auctions are concerned, the demand generally being quite firm. Last week's prices were well maintained with but a few exceptions, an advance having been made in some lines and a small decline in others, but both are trifling, with no serious effect. There is a report current that Szachuan will soon be in the market for about 3,000 bales amounting in value to about Tls. 1,000,000. If this be true, it is a very hopeful sign that the merchant classes in that province and the up river ports generally, have at last got a little confidence in their Government. Szachuan has long been closed to the foreign piece goods trade and on resumption should require large quantities. At Ewo auction about the same quantity of goods were offered and prices were steady to firm with 8 lb. greys up one to two mace. At Kung-ping fast black Italians were advanced five to six mace over last week's prices with Venetians and fancies strong generally. Black velvets were weak, previous prices having been forced too high in expectation of a further advance. White shirtings were steady, but the auction all round was quite firm with a healthy outlook. At

Yuefong there was a good steady demand, with orders from all quarters to buy at last week's prices, but no higher, whites and blacks were steady with a slight depreciation in heavy greys, deliveries were good. Cotton.—American.—A telegram received on the 13th instant from New York reports cotton again advanced to G. S. cents 30.05 October, 29.80 December, 29.56 January. The weather continues dry, there are no signs of a decline. India.—Bombay reports that the situation there is gradually getting worse, rain is urgently needed in the growing districts. Fine branch is reported to have risen to Rs. 1,000 per Candy. Chinese.—Locally the weather conditions are not favorable, rain is badly needed in many of the cotton-growing districts, and this is affecting the local market, the feeling generally being very firm. Quotations at the close were: Tungkow, Tls. 39.50; Shanghai, Tls. 39.50; Nankai, Tls. 38; Taichow, Tls. 38.50; Hankow, Tls. 36 to Tls. 37.50; Ningpo, Tls. 35; Shensi, Tls. 41 and No. 2 Tls. 38. Forward sales were done at Tungkow, Tls. 40; Ningpo, Tls. 34.80 to Tls. 35.80; Hankow, Tls. 37.50. Sales during the week are reported to be about 1,500 bales. Yarn.—There have been sales of about 200 bales locally of Indian yarn, but the advance in price has made holders unwilling to sell at current rates. Stocks have dwindled down to 10,000 bales. In Bombay the market is very firm, and the time has now come when, instead of exporting to China, India is buying from China. The only reason why a very large volume of business is not being done in this way is that there is no freight space available for Bombay. Tea, Blacka.—The Nip Ka Sae and Chong Saw Kai markets have been opened in Hankow at Hankow Tls. 13 and 19.00 respectively and a small business has been done in tea from these districts also. In Shantams. A small but steady business is still doing in Ningchow in Shanghai. Greens.—About 3,000 half-chests of Country Tea "Chops" total 3,000 half-chests since our last report. The Pingsuy and Hoochow market is as strong as ever and about 4,000 boxes of former and 13,000 half-chests of latter have been bought during the last week.

## GERMAN TRADE METHODS.

### How British Trade was Strangled.

The report of the Committee appointed to advise the Board of Trade on matters arising under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916, shows that of the 980 cases under consideration since 1916, when the Committee was appointed, orders to wind up or prohibit were made in 507 cases, while in ninety-five orders were made to vest the enemy interests for sale to British subjects in lieu of winding up. In 174 cases no order has been recommended, while in fifty-eight orders cancelling contracts have been made. The Committee found such strong suspicion of British nationality being adopted as a measure of defence that further legislation is deemed desirable. Not only did German producing houses conduct their businesses as to avoid the payment of income-tax, they strangled British enterprise by truly Prussian methods. As an illustration the Committee mention the case of a company formed in 1897 to work certain important electrical patents taken out by a British subject, whose relatives held the chief part of the capital, the remainder being held by neutrals interested in working the patents in France. The same patents were worked in Germany by a powerful combination, which the British company was restricted from selling outside Great Britain, even in British Colonies. The German company, having obtained control of the British company, and sterilized its power of competition out of Great Britain, proceeded to utilize the manufacturing for the purpose of undercutting very important business of a similar kind carried on by another British company, until it was forced to accept an agreement under which it had to resign its foreign business, though it still held on to its business in the Colonies.

## A CURIOUS OPERATION.

### Perplexity Over Germany's Purchases of Foreign Paper Money.

Paris, June 25.—Not long ago, the world began to hear of purchases of American paper money on the neutral European markets by people who were described as "agents of the Teutonic markets." Now comes another singular side light on the operation. A measure which concerns the bank notes of the Allies, including America, has just been taken by the Federal Council of Switzerland. It prohibits all exportation of Swiss banknotes, Treasury notes, or Confederation Loan notes, under penalty of fines that may reach \$4,000 or of prison, with the confiscation of the notes to the profit of the Swiss Confederation.

Since other European countries have been making extraordinary prohibitions of the same kind and doubtless for the same reasons, the official Swiss explanation is worth hearing. It says: "In five years the amount of our banknotes in circulation has increased from 287,000,000 to 685,000,000 francs. The Swiss National Bank, after due investigation, attributes this increase to the following causes: Foreigners have been seeking particularly the notes of large denominations. A single instance took out of the country 300,000 francs (\$80,000) in such notes. This is explained by the fact that certain countries which have been looking to us for French, English, and American banknotes can no longer get them here.

"Certain countries also have an interest in collecting our banknotes—so as to secure anonymous credits in Switzerland, with a view to commercial operations after the war. Thus, Switzerland is exposed to the danger of seeing some day her banknotes coming home in floods from abroad, where they have been accumulating—and she would have to take them back; which would involve the sending of an important amount of specie out of the country."

It is not hard to seek a name—always the same name—in these "foreigners" and "certain countries" that so occupy themselves with gathering Swiss

## EXCHANGE.

### SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/6 7/16
30 d/s.	3/6 9/16
60 d/s.	3/6 11/16
4 m/s.	3/6 13/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	152
T/T Japan	154 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	84
co & New York	84
T/T Java	162 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4.80
Demand, Paris	4.83 1/2

### BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C.	3/7 1/2
4 m/s. D/P.	3/7 3/4
6 m/s. L/C.	3/8
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/8
10 d/s. San Francisco & New York	85 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4.97 1/2
6 m/s. France	5.02 1/2
Demand, Germany	5.02 1/2
Demand, New York	84 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	169
Demand, Singapore	152
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	43 1/2
Sovereign	5.60
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 1/2

## SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	par.
" 10 "	" 11 prem.
" 5 "	" 7 1/2 prem.
Canton	" 7 1/2 prem.

### Old Man's Life for Britain.

Out of patriotism, John Mann, a Wigan collier, continued working below ground in a coal mine after he had turned seventy years of age. He was killed in the mine, and the story of his patriotism came out at the inquest.

banknotes to replace French, English, and American banknotes which Switzerland can no longer furnish them—all "with a view to commercial operations after the war." But just where is the balance of profit to be struck, in paying for the notes in German currency now at a heavy discount, and getting paid back in a smaller amount of the same German currency, if that currency recovers from its depreciation after the war? Or is it possible that German bankers expect no such post-bellum recovery?

## BANKS

### BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

### INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,  
Chief Manager.

### BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000. Paid up 22,500,000. (1/2 of the Capital, i.e. France 13,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot. General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS. BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON, HAIPHONG, YUNNANFOU, BANGKOK.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd. NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

### THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

#### HEAD OFFICE

13, Queen's Road, Central Hongkong.

General Banking Business transacted.

Current Deposit and Savings Bank accounts opened. Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed at rates which may be ascertained on application.

KWOK MAN FAT, Chief Manager.

## NOTICES.

### PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

#### TIME TABLE.

DOWN HILL	UP HILL	DOWN HILL	UP HILL
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALBERTA BUILDING, Des Vœux Road.

### SPECIAL CARE

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALBERTA BUILDING, Des Vœux Road. Search and purge of all papers and documents in the Company's possession and custody for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of them contain information of a confidential nature which may be of use to the enemy. The search will be conducted by the Company's staff, and the results will be reported to the appropriate authorities. The search will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, and the Regulations made thereunder. The search will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, and the Regulations made thereunder. The search will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, and the Regulations made thereunder.

### THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Head Office: 10, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

Branches: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, etc.

General Managers: SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

## BANKS

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital—\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling

\$1,500,000 at 21—

\$15,000,000

Silver—\$19,500,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors—\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Wilson—Chairman

Hon. Mr. J. H. Wilson—Deputy Chairman

Hon. Mr. R. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. S. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. T. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. U. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. V. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. W. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. X. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. Y. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. Z. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. A. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. B. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. C. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. D. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. E. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. F. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. G. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. H. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. I. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. J. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. K. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. L. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. M. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. N. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. O. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. P. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. Q. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. R. H. Wilson—Member

Hon. Mr. S. H. Wilson—Member

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Hon. Mr. U. H. Wilson—Member



